

The Mining Journal,

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1264.—VOL. XXIX.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1851.

[STAMPED....SIXPENCE.
UNSTAMPED....FIVEPENCE.]

British and Foreign Mining Exchange.

GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS will be HELD at their Rooms, 4, Spread Eagle-court, Exchange-buildings, on THURSDAY, the 1st of November, for the purpose of Auditing the Accounts, appointing a Chairman and Committee of Management, and to adopt Rules and Regulations for the government of the association.

Chair to be taken by W. J. DUNSFORD, Esq., at Half-past Twelve o'clock precisely.

WILLIAM LELEAN.

Dated this 10th day of November, 1851, from 4, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street.

The following is a LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS:—

BAWDEN, W., 3, Bury Chambers.

BRENCHLEY, J. B., 78, Old Broad-street.

BUNGE, G., 4, Royal Exchange-buildings.

BIRDSEY, W., 4, St. Michael's-alley.

BLYTHE, F. E., 8, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

BENSON, T., 75, Old Broad-street.

BHOWER, WILLIAM, 27, Austinfriars.

CROFTS, C. F., 3, Old Broad-street.

CARDOZO, C. F., 3, Old Broad-street.

CLEMENTS AND HEMMINGS, Messrs., 8, Old Broad-street.

COOKE, E., 54, Threadneedle-street.

DUNSFORD, W. J., Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

FULLER, THOS., 56, Threadneedle-street.

GUNDY, W., 19, Tokenhouse-yard.

GREGG, S., 60, Lombard-street.

GOMPERZ, E., 3, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

HUME, J., 20, Newton-street.

HERRON, ARCHIBALD, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

HOLLOW, J., Leman, Hayle, Cornwall.

HAWE, E., Liskeard, Cornwall.

JACKMAN, R. H. M., 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

KIEKHOFER, G., 51, Threadneedle-street.

KING, E., 27, Austinfriars.

LELEAN, W., 4, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street.

DAVINGTON, 12, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

LANKSHIR THOS., 23, Basing-street.

MARLBOROUGH, W., 3, Cushing-court, Old Broad-street.

MICHELL, W., 3, Austinfriars.

MOORE, G., 1, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street.

MANSELL, F. W., 13, George-yard, Lombard-street.

NICHOLSON, W., 57, Old Broad-street.

OLDFREY, R., 8, Finch-lane.

PHOSSEY, W. H., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street.

POWELL, C., Spread Eagle-court.

PIKE, J. R., 3, Pinner's-court, Old Broad-street.

ROSEWARNE, T., 81, Old Broad-street.

RISLEY, J., 32, Lombard-street.

RYE, H. B., 17, Old Broad-street.

RICE, G., 10, Austinfriars.

REYNOLDS, J., Winchester House, Old Broad-street.

SHARP, H. G., 82, Poultry.

TREDENNICK, R., 78, Lombard-street.

TORKINGTON, T., 50, Threadneedle-street.

THORNTWATE, W., 2, Ashburton Cottages, Highgate.

VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, Messrs., 68, Old Broad-street.

WARD, W. B., 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.

WATSON, P., 70, Old Broad-street.

WATSON, N. F., 8, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill.

WILLIAM LELEAN.

M. R. JAMES CROFTS, SHAREBROKER, No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL (established 15 years), begs to intimate that he BUYS and SELLS every description of BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS and SHARES, particularly BRITISH MINING SHARES, in which dividends are paid realising 15 to 20 per cent. per annum.

Mr. Croft's List of Sixty British Mines Paying Dividends in 1850 (edition No. 8), also Mr. Croft's Selected List of Fifty-six Proximate Dividend and Progressive Mines (edition No. 2), the basis of both Lists being the statistics given of each mine in the Mining Journal, are now ready. The price to subscribers is £1 annually, and to non-subscribers £6, for both copies. The Lists contain, besides the statistical matter, the names and addresses of the purveyors, or management, of each mine.

Mr. Croft's refers the readers of the Journal to his weekly review of the market, on page 792. The present moment presents peculiar opportunities for investments on a large scale.

Office hours, Ten to Five.

M. R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, MINING SHARE DEALER.

Mr. Lane is a dealer in Margery, East Caradon, Ludstock, Pelyn Wood, Great Wheal Fortune, St. Crispin, St. Caradon and St. Unity, Pendine Cons., Wh. Polmear, &c.

JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, of 78, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following MINING SHARES:—

1 Clifford, 10 Rose, & Herland, £10 4s.; 20 South Elton, £1 1s.; 20 East Bassett, 20 East Graville, 10s.; 10 Trelowith, £2.; 50 Great South Toler, 40 Gt. Retalack, 21s. 6d.; 50 Vale of Towy, 15s. 6d.; 2 Margaret, £2 1s.; 2 Rosewarne, £2 1s.; 1 West Seton.

Bankers: London and Westminster Bank.

M. R. LELEAN, MINE SHARE DEALER, 4, CUSHING COURT, OLD BROAD STREET.

M. R. LELEAN begs to inform his numerous subscribers and friends that he has DISCONTINUED issuing his DAILY PRICE LIST until the ENSUING YEAR, when it will be RE-ISSUED, completely revised, November 11, 1851.

WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST, published by PETER WATSON every Friday, in time for post, which gives the most reliable information of any circular or journal published on mining matters. Annual subscription, £1 1s., or 6d. per copy. Fifteen years' experience in connection with mining.

PETER WATSON, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES, 79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic orders to buy or sell mine shares punctually attended to.

ROBERT OLDFREY, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING BROKER, 8, FINCH LANE (adjoining the City Bank), LONDON, E.C.

Terms of commission for buying or selling shares in mines, railways, or banks, fixed and applied on application. Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

M. R. T. ROSEWARNE, NEWTON ABBOTT, DEVON.—

M. R. T. ROSEWARNE, NEWTON

THE MAUDLIN MINING COMPANY.

In 2484 shares (new issue) of £1 each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

CHARLES KEMP DYER, Esq., Lloyds.

ROBERT MCNELL, Esq., Liverpool.

(A third gentleman to be elected at the general meeting of shareholders.)

MANAGER AT THE MINE—Capt. W. Tregay, of Lostwithiel.

SECRETARY—Mr. Samuel Cardozo, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

The above mines adjoin the Royal Restormel Mines, in Llanivver, Cornwall, and are held by deed from the Royal Duchy for 20 years, from May 7, 1832, at the moderate dues of £1-20th. The present proprietors have expended £15,000, and the engine-shaft has been sunk 68 fms., levels driven, and other workings, as detailed weekly in the *Mining Journal*. The lease, plans, reports, and specimens of ore, may be seen at No. 3, Old Broad-street. A portion only of the above number of shares may be had on application to the committee, manager, or secretary, by early application.

THE CASTLETON NEW COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £27,000, in 27,000 shares of £1 each.

5s. per share to be paid on application, £s. on allotment, and the remainder as may be required by the directors, in at least two instalments.

These valuable mines are situated in the metalliferous district of the south-west of Ireland. The grant extends over 1800 acres, of which this company has a lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues. Two distinct mines have been commenced, a great extent of mineral ground has been opened, and 1200 tons of ore stuff are now at surface, where the arrangements are complete for carrying on operations on a large scale, with the exception of the requisite machinery. The ground is inexpensive to work, water is abundant, labour cheap, and the shipping port within three miles. To the above recommendations may be added the certainty of early dividends, an unpaid but energetic management, and strict local supervision.

Attention is invited to the full prospectus and reports, which, together with forms of application for shares, and all information, may be obtained from the following brokers:—London: Messrs. LIND and RICKARD, 3, Bank Chambers, Lothbury.—Dublin: Messrs. BACON and SYMES; Messrs. BOYLE, LOW, and PITT; EDWARD FOX, Esq., Government stock broker, 51, Dame-street.—Manchester: Messrs. SHORKE and KING.—Leeds: Messrs. A. PERIN and CO.—Liverpool: Messrs. S. R. and R. HEALEY.—Glasgow: S. M. PERNET, Esq.—Belfast: Messrs. ORR and CO.; or from Messrs. BISCHOF, COX, and BOMFAS, solicitors, 19, Coleman-street; or will be forwarded post-free on addressing the secretary, Mr. G. F. GREEN, at the company's offices, 4½, Warrington-court, Throgmorton-street, E.C.

Deposits are received by the following bankers:—Messrs. Masterman and Co., Nicholson-street, Lombard-street; Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and branches in Dublin and Skibbereen.

THE NANGILES TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856-1857.

Capital £20,000, in 2000 shares of £10 each.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES PENGILLY, Esq., Loughliphend, Cheshire.

GEORGE ANGUS, Esq., Inner Temple, London.

JOHN EDWIN MAISIE, Esq., All Saint's, Birmingham.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Esq., St. Mary's, Birmingham.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. James Rowe, Wheal Uney, Redruth.

PURSER—James Hollow, Esq., Hayle, Cornwall.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Capt. Thomas Wasley, Chacewater, Cornwall.

SECRETARY—Mr. William Foster, 40, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

BANKERS—Messrs. Tweedy, Williams, and Co., Truro; and The National Provincial Bank of England, Birmingham.

OFFICES—WELLINGTON CHAMBERS, BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.

PROSPECTUS.

The Nangiles sets are situated in the parish of Kea, in the county of Cornwall, and are held severally, under leases of 21 years, from the Right Hon. Viscount Pulteney and Messrs. Graham and Hill, at 1-18th dues; and adjoin the Great Gwennap Consols and Wheal Clifford on the west, and are not equalled by any other ground in the country. The western portion thereof was producing, upwards of 40 years ago, from 500 to 600 tons of ore per month; but the works were discontinued on account of some mismanagement with the then landed proprietors and their tenants, which has since been satisfactorily adjusted. The north part thereof is in virgin ground, and is traversed throughout by the Gwennap Consols lodes, which have been proved in this ground to be very rich. The Wheal Clifford and the United Mines adjoining are still very profitable, and producing large quantities of ore; most of the lodes of these mines also run through the sets of this company. In Wheal Clifford most important discoveries have lately been made, and the shares of which have risen in value within a very short period nearly £100 per share. A reference to the *Mining Journal*, and Mr. J. H. Murchison's valuable work upon *British Mining*, will assist in forming a correct judgment as to the value of the property.

The company may fairly expect that Nangiles will be as valuable a property, and as fully productive, as Wheal Clifford; discoveries already made both upon this and the surrounding property warrant them in arriving at this conclusion.

It is proposed to erect a powerful engine, with a cylinder of not less than 70 in.; this will enable the company to drain the mines to a great depth, and considerably extend its works.

The stratification is similar to that of the adjoining mines, and the same elvan courses range throughout. Tributaries may now be set to work at 7s. 6d. in £1, and enable the company to make profits at once.

It is estimated that from £10,000 to £15,000 will be sufficient, including all machinery, to bring the company in a position to make large sales.

A call of £1 per share has been made; other calls can be made at intervals of not less than three months from the day of the date of the last call.

The property is intersected by the Devon Railway, affording every facility for the transit of ore and mine materials; the distance to the port is about three miles.

The company is limited, therefore no shareholder will be required to contribute beyond the amount of his shares.

Extracts from the reports of Capts. Rowe, Moye, and others are appended, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the company.

One thousand two hundred and fifty-five shares have already been taken up, therefore no time should be lost in applying for shares, in order to obtain them at the original cost.

Applications for shares to be made to Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, Wellington Chambers, Birmingham.

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS.

Wheat Uney, Aug. 4, 1859.—It is a fact well known that the Consols and United have been the most productive mines in the country. Wheal Clifford is at present a rich mine, and paying good dividends. The situation of Nangiles is unexceptional. The extent of the set is 550 fms. on the length of the lodes, and 700 fathoms in width. The mine is traversed by two elvan-courses, one of which is the same that runs through the Consolidated Mines, and in connection with the same lodes made rich courses of ore. The old workings are confined to some four or five lodes in the middle of the set. The engine-shaft is sunk 60 fms. below the adit; here large quantities of copper, ore, tin, iron pyrites, and blende have been raised. About 60 fms. of the engine-shaft another shaft is sunk, with the intention of laying open Wheal Clifford lode; this is a much work done towards an important object. To the north of Nangiles shaft there is a large piece of unexplored mining ground of great importance: some of the Consols and St. Day United lodes must run through this piece of ground. There are now about 20 tributaries at work in Nangiles above the 48 fm. level: they are breaking from 1000, to 1500, worth of copper, tin, and blende per month. If a shaft or two were put up in proper order below the 48 fm. level, several other pitches might doubtless be worked. I have carefully examined the name both at surface and underground, and believe it to be a first-rate specimen.

JAMES HOWE.

Trevose, near Redruth, Aug. 4, 1859.—Nangiles has proved very productive of the ores of copper and tin, with endless quantities of iron pyrites and blende, which latter minerals have hitherto been of secondary importance to the miner here, and, therefore, neglected, but there is now a daily increased demand for these ores in the manufacturing world—so much so, that there is every probability of raising at once sufficient sulphurous minerals to meet all the current expenses of the concern. There are few such speculations to be entered on in this district, and I confidently believe that success may be ensured by a judicious management of the mining operations.

JOHN GARRY.

West Wheal Damsel, Dec. 7, 1856.—From the 40 fm. level and upwards the lodes are such as are seldom seen in old mines, and will warrant being developed to a much deeper level. I understand there is nothing done under the 80, where the lode in the western end is large, and letting down a great quantity of water, which proves it to be of an open character, a most desirable indication in this locality, and from its relative position to the best dividend-paying mines in the country, there can be but little doubt of its productiveness in depth. There can be but one opinion as to the lodes in the Consols being found in this set, north of the engine-shaft. I saw a tribute pitch* at the bottom of Bread and Cheese shaft (80 fm. level), working at 5s. in £1; it could be worked at much less, but for the quickness of the water. I think of all the speculations in the neighbourhood Nangiles stands pre-eminent, offering to the capitalist every guarantee of success, if properly worked.

JOHN MOYLE.

Nangiles Mine, Aug. 4, 1859.—Bread and Cheese shaft (which is further west on Nangiles lode) is sunk to the 80, where the lode is about 1 ft. wide, a very good lode, imbedded in a beautiful vein. The men who last worked in bottom of this level offered to pay the cost of the mine if the adventurers would keep the engine at work, but they had previously decided of stopping, and there was no one in authority to work any longer. It is only to clear up and secure this shaft, and eight men might be employed immediately at 6s. 8d. in £1. The last ore sampled from this level produced between 14 and 16 per cent. for copper. The 70, in Bread and Cheese shaft (80 fm. level), working at 5s. in £1; it could be worked at much less, but for the quickness of the water. I think of all the speculations in the neighbourhood Nangiles stands pre-eminent, offering to the capitalist every guarantee of success, if properly worked.

EDWARD DOWER.

* Now, Aug. 4, 1859, still standing.

ONE SHILLING PER ACRE—EMIGRATION—NEW GRANADA.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED) is about to PLOT OUT TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES of FREEHOLD LANDS in their healthy uplands, about 40 miles from the coast, near Cartagena, and will be PREPARED to GRANT ALLOTMENTS to emigrants on very favourable terms. Arrangements made for passage, &c. These possessions may be reached in 18 days from Southampton.—Apply at the offices of the company, 38, King William-street, London-bridge.

Emigration agents will be appointed.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, ENGINEERS &c.—The PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY draw the attention of all owners of machinery to their fine POWDERED PURE FLOUR PLUMBAGO, which they can confidently recommend for anti-friction purposes, being an impalpable powder, and warranted perfectly free from grit and any impurity. For ordinary polishing purposes it will be found superior to any of the black leads offered. Price, £27 10s. per ton; 30s. per cwt. Samples of 28 lbs. forwarded on receipt of £5. Postage free.

Address, THE PATENT PLUMBAGO CRUCIBLE COMPANY, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

NEW PATENT ACT, 1859.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the *Mining Journal*, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVESTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Design Registry, 156, Strand.

Original Correspondence.

THE NEW MINING EXCHANGE.

SIR.—In last week's Journal you inserted several communications referring to the Mining Exchange: you will now, perhaps, allow me to state my opinions on the subject. This I shall do freely, and without reserve, for the continually greater concentration of business in the metropolis renders the position of the London Mining Market, and the mode in which its operations are transacted, a matter of daily-increasing importance to the prosperity and well-being of the whole Mining Interest throughout the kingdom. That the position of the mining market has been degraded in the eyes of the City of London by the assemblage which of late years has grown up in the neighbourhood of Hercules-buildings is, unfortunately, not to be doubted. All correspondents are unanimously agreed that the suppression of this assemblage is a matter for unmixed satisfaction; and in this I entirely concur, but at the same time I must suggest the caution, that unless it is replaced by some generally recognised Exchange, or place of meeting, it is useless to suppose that the evil suppressed in Old Broad-street will not spring up, in an equally objectionable form, in some other quarter. That the new Exchange, whose inauguration was noticed in the Journal of Oct. 29, is not thus generally recognised is evident from the tone of some of the letters you have inserted—particularly that of your esteemed correspondent, Mr. J. Y. Watson.

Mr. Watson is one of those—indeed, I may say their leader—who seek to gather the present scattered elements of the mining market into an organised, strictly regulated Exchange, on the model of the Stock Exchange, with a similar code of rules, and a committee with the will and authority to enforce them.

Now, however, advisable such a project might be in the abstract, I am quite satisfied that, in the present state of the market, it is

practically out of the question. We might wish it were otherwise, but as

men of the world, and not abstract philosophers, we must deal with men and things as we find them, and seek to make the best of them. I need not

go further than Mr. Watson's own description of the proceedings of the late Exchange for evidence of this impossibility. The moral power pos-

sessed by the committee of the Stock Exchange is a feature that cannot,

in any pursuit or business, be created at pleasure; it must grow, and it is

thus in the instance of that establishment, like most other English institu-

tions, that it has developed itself, almost imperceptibly, into its present

form. The power of the committee in such cases is only a moral power, derived from the slow growth of public opinion, and in practice may be

fairly tested by asking—What would be the effect of exclusion on the

person so treated? In the case of the Stock Exchange we all know it

would be comparative ruin, but in the case of a Mining Exchange, on the

same model, would the effect be similar? Even without the experience of

the last Exchange, any man knowing the market would at once reply that

it would be nothing of the kind. A pushing, energetic man would not

probably gain or lose a customer by being either admitted or excluded, and

the very committee themselves would most likely be obliged daily to

transact business with him. Now, the essence of a successful and useful

Exchange is that the great mass of business shall be conducted there, and

nowhere else; and consequently the fact of considerable transactions taking

place elsewhere, to which its own members would be obliged to be parties,

would be fatal to its existence—leading inevitably to the anomalous position of the "outsiders" being more powerful than the members, as was re-

cently found to be the case on the Paris Stock Exchange, where it was as-

certained that the *coulissiers*, or outsiders, did more business than the

legal *agents de change*; with this difference, however, that in France the

agent de change are supported by the law, while in England a body simi-

larly neglected by the public would inevitably fall. Even in the case of

the Stock Exchange itself, if we found side by side with it a body of men,

not being members, but yet doing a large business of the same class, we

should at once conclude that the exclusive public confidence hitherto re-

posed in that establishment had ceased, and that, however its past prestige

might still bolster up its existence, its real power had passed away.

But, in fact, the simple idea of an Exchange does not necessarily imply a controlled body like the Stock Exchange. The mass of business of the country, particularly in our great provincial towns, is transacted in ex-

changes open practically to all men of business, under the general super-

intendence of a committee, for the maintenance of order and regularity,

but without any power of controlling or enquiring into the transactions of

the members; except, perhaps, in some extreme cases. It is an Exchange

on this model that I desire to see established for the transaction of the busi-

ness of the London market: in the first place, because it is the only form

of Exchange possible under present circumstances; and in the second, be-

cause, even if a controlled Exchange were possible, I doubt very much

whether it would be in the power of any committee, from the peculiar

nature of many mining transactions, to exercise any satisfactory control,

without too much interfering with the necessary elasticity required by a

business like that of dealing with mining shares, where the margin of price

must always be very great.

And if the control were not efficient, would not

formed, and after a great deal of labour the mines were cleared, tin was raised, and a dividend of 5s. per share was paid. Whether the committee were justified in giving that dividend results have since proved; repeated calls have since been made, and the total amount called up exceeds £20,000, besides selling tin to a still larger amount. Whether the mine will ever pay cost is a question on which I should not like to hazard an opinion. The deepest part is 1800 feet—much deeper than any mine in the county. Engines and machinery of an immense power are used here, but the great strain necessarily brought to bear frequently causes breakages, delaying operations, besides creating heavy expenses.

Great Wheal Alfred and Alfred Consols are copper mines, in Phillack; the latter has divided above £100,000, and has only very recently ceased dividends; but whether they will be again resumed time alone will tell; certain it is, discoveries must be made ere that can be done. The former is a progressive mine, and was once abandoned, but the various lodes known to run through the sett were thought to be very productive. A company was formed, and machinery of great power was erected; the company went to work in good earnest, and the commercial value of the property soon reached £80,000; it was soon found, however, that depth had to be attained ere profits could be made, and to accomplish that object both time and capital had to be spent, and the mine is now selling at the miserable sum of 8000s., scarcely the value of the materials. Copper to the amount of from £15,000 to £20,000, is sold annually, and as soon as the bottom levels become more extended a still larger quantity will be sold. From the appearance of the mine I should not be surprised to see its value very considerably enhanced: it is in 5120 shares, with 12s. 5s. per share paid-up.

Bottallack (St. Just) is a very old tin mine, in 200 shares, and has well rewarded its promoters. The profit now made is not large, although the small number of shares enables dividends of from 2s. to 3s. to be paid bi-monthly. The workings are extensive, having been carried a considerable distance under the Atlantic Ocean; and it is affirmed by the miners that in rough weather the roaring of the sea above can be distinctly heard.

St. Ives Consols, which derived its name from the district in which it is situated, has been worked for a great many years; it seems to be a mine which can never be worked out, and is at present dividing about £15,000 per year. Three years since the mine was selling at £2,000, but the present value is £2,000. It is in 946 shares, and has divided £44,000, or £470 per share, on a paid-up capital of only 8s. per share, or less than 8000. This is a specimen of Cornish mining. The deposits of tin in this mine are not to be found in regular defined lodes, as in most mines, but principally carbonas, or large bunches.—London, Nov. 8.

W. P.

MINE LEASES.

SIR.—The want of a definite description of the land intended to be granted in mine leases has occasioned many disputes, many lawsuits, and consequent loss. The South Frances and West Bassett lawsuit, still pending, has proved to be a very expensive affair to both mines. This dispute, as you are aware, arose from a want of stating to or from what part of John Vincent's house the line was to be drawn. South Frances adventurers had at their lease made a roughly drawn plan, showing the line to take the north-eastern corner of that house; whereas the plan made for, and recognised by, South Frances adventurers put the line from the south-eastern corner of that house. Now, all the dispute might have been saved by drawing a correct plan on both the lease and counterpart, and returning thereto. If a description in writing is given in the deed, care should have been taken to make the plan and that description agree; and this should be done in all cases. It is very unwise of the lawyers to trust the plan drawing to their young clerks, as many do, for their inexperience is very likely to admit errors. In the case of South Frances, John Vincent's house was placed about 5 chains further west than its proper position on the plan! It is better to have no plan than one of such a character.

A few days ago, having occasion to get a knowledge of the boundary of a mine, I called on the person for it. He said, "I will refer to the lease; I think there is a plan on it." He took out the lease, and I read that the grantor "grants liberty to mine, &c., within all the land delineated in the map, or plan, endorsed on these presents." I turned over the three skins of which the document was composed, and found no plan. Now, that is a very loose way of granting leases, and very likely to lead to a serious dispute between the grantor and grantee, in case of any misunderstanding in any matter arising between them. Before the mine becomes rich, would it not be well to get the plan endorsed, and the lease re-executed?

Some tollers (as the lord's mineral agent is sometimes called) and land agents make a lode, or cross-course, the boundary between mines; this I think an inconvenient practice. The boundary should be limited by well-known points at the surface, and not by a lode, or cross-course; for a lode may split or fall in its descent, and if split, how are you to know which part of it to take for the boundary? I recollect several cases where the adventurers are not to approach within 5 or 10 fms. of a lode, or cross-course. How are you to know when you arrive at that point? The miners may cut either before or expected, and thereby violate the covenant, and render the lease liable to a forfeiture. The best practice is to have well-known objects at the surface, get a correct plan drawn on the lease, and refer thereto.—Nov. 3.

S.

A TOUR THROUGH THE MINING DISTRICTS OF CORNWALL.—NO. II.

SIR.—What odd things some people will write! Your correspondent "W. P." in your valuable Journal of Oct. 29, thought, no doubt, that he was making a very wonderful display of acquaintance with the mining districts of Cornwall, when from his extraordinary pen fell that very extraordinary sentence—"From the Liskeard district to Redruth there are no mines of any importance." Has he ever travelled over this district? If he has he must have been either asleep or snugly ensconced among the luggage of an omnibus, or securely enraped in that clumsy superinduced by the glorious frus of the vine, or by the mountain dew of Bedivere. Had he travelled this way by rail, he must have passed (near Parr) through a little cluster of mines that have paid a million or two. He must have been carried along by Fowey Consols, which has paid the present company in dividends 203,589, and which he sagely says "is a progressive property, and will take both time and capital to bring it into a paving state." He must also have skirted Par Consols, which has paid in dividends 216,000s., which little item he has not deemed worthy of the slightest notice. The Crinnis family, Boscombe, Charlestown United, Great Polgoon, the Great Hevans, and some others, were celebrated long before any in the Liskeard district were discovered. Some of these mines were once among the richest in the world, and a few are considered rather important even now by those located in that pitifully unfruitful district. Between Liskeard and Redruth? No short run either. I wonder what induced him to open his eyes to see Treboli and Mosser! He cannot be interested in them, because he has not given them such a notice as they deserve. Does your correspondent know that from here to Fowey Consols there lies a track of mining ground 52 miles in length, almost entirely unexplored along the east bank, of one of the most productive of granite ranges, and that the next 8 miles, from Fowey Consols to Hevans, have been prolific in copper and tin mines, some of which have been among the largest, richest, and most profitable ever found in the whole world?

Before "W. P." had written, some of us were so presumptuous as to suppose our mine of some importance. Has he not deservedly earned a testimonial for the industry and talents displayed in his efforts to enlighten us? As one who has received good serviceable dividends from this district, I will readily subscribe to supply him with—what?—a brace of caps.—Nov. 8.

BRIAREUS.

PRACTICAL MINING IN THE CARADON DISTRICT—NO. II.

GRANITE & KILLAS.

SIR.—West Caradon Mine is situate immediately west of South Caradon, in granite of much the same character and composition as the latter, and from its commencement to the present time has paid about 80,000s. profit to the fortunate shareholders:—Whilst Wheal Venland, Wheal Treboli, and Wheal Sidney, all in Killas, have proved valueless.

Next comes Gommets and Cradock Moor Mines, both in "granite" of the same formation and character, only harder, and having the same lodes as South and West Caradon—the former having produced good quantities of copper ore, and paying costs; the latter being in the Dividend List, with every appearance of its long continuing so:—Whilst Lyther Consols, altogether in Killas, the eastern part of Tockenbury Consols, and Burrow Consols, also in Killas, are so unproductive of mineral to value.

Nov. 8.

CROOKHAVEN MINE.

SIR.—I have read with a good deal of interest the announcement of the Crookhaven Mining Company in your Journal, the remarks of several of your correspondents, and more especially the letter in your last week's Journal from "An Old Shareholder." As I have been pretty well in his position, I sympathise with his remarks, because I feel with him that our interest in this valuable property was sacrificed by our connection with partners who refused to persevere and subscribe a little further capital, although the evidences of the value of the property were placed beyond all doubt by the satisfactory reports that were obtained from the best of practical men. I had the mine reported upon twice for my own satisfaction, and those reports were of so favourable a character that I was then, and I am now, perfectly convinced that the district is one of the best in the county of Cork, and that the mine is very likely to be a second Borehaven, as all the indications bear so similar a character: indeed, I have no doubt but that this part of the country will in a few years bear comparison with anything in Cornwall. It ought to be known that the standard of copper ores raised in this district is double in value to the average of copper ores raised in Cornwall, as is clearly shown in the Swansea List. I wish well to Crookhaven Mine, and I shall certainly try my luck again. I hope with a better class of partners. I am glad to see the capital is very ample, because there are a number of lodes upon the sett worthy of a trial.

OMERVER.

NIDDERDALE LEAD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—I have just read in your Journal the letter of Mr. Richard Fawcett respecting the above company, and also the reply of Mr. Sykes thereto. Were it not that there are some points not touched upon in Mr. Sykes's answer I would not have troubled you with a word on the subject, as I was in hopes that, after the explanations given at the last meeting of the directors, we should be able to work together more amicably; but, Sir, when I see such misrepresentations published, calculated to injure the interests of the company, I feel compelled to use my best endeavours to set the matter clearly and truthfully before the public.

In the first place, Mr. Editor, I may state that I was, by the vote of the directors present at the Bradford meeting, placed in the chair, until the appointment by that meeting of the Chairman &c. of the current year. You will, therefore, allow that I should have some opportunity of knowing what resolutions were put to the meeting, and whether they were passed unanimously or not. Now, Sir, I affirm most positively that every resolution, except the one for the appointment of the Chairman, was passed without a dissentient voice. I cannot but feel sorry that Mr. Fawcett's memory should be so defective as it evidently appears to be. Can he not remember that it was at the Bradford meeting the balance-sheets of all the assets and liabilities of the company were ordered to be prepared and laid before the next board meeting? Yet, notwithstanding he must have received the notice calling the meeting for Oct. 25 previous to the date of his letter to you on Oct. 24, he makes this accusation, because he could then say that the accounts had not been furnished. I leave your readers to judge whether this conduct is not more ingenuous than ingenious.

Again, I most distinctly assert that at the Bradford meeting neither a promoter of the company, nor any other director or person whatever, proposed the making a call; this was done, as Mr. Fawcett well knows, at the meeting last held in Leeds, and was proposed by myself. I cannot but think that the study of "mnemonics" would be very useful to this gentleman. What Mr. Fawcett means by an independent director I know not. If he intends by the term one who is wholly free from all influence or interest, direct or indirect, separate from the general interests of the shareholders and the welfare of the company, I for one shall claim the title; but if he means to signify one who endeavours by purchasing free shares from the promoters, and by seeking to have private meetings with them separate from the directors, to obtain an undue authority in the management of the mine, I must leave such an one to crown himself with the laurels of an independent director. I can endorse the statement of Mr. Fawcett that the meeting

at Bradford was anything but harmonious after the election of the Chairman, and I believe that if I had given my casting vote to Mr. Fawcett instead of Mr. Reece, the harmony of the meeting would not have been disturbed. It is due to myself to state that the gentlemen were equally strangers to me.

HENRY P. BALDWIN,
Chairman of the Bradford meeting.

THE DISCOVERY OF SILVER AT NORTH DOLCOATH.

SIR.—We are sorry to say that Capt. William Thomas, by his letter which appeared in the Journal of Oct. 29, compels us again to refer to the discovery of silver in North Dolcoath, and to allude to some circumstances on which we had made up our minds to be silent, although we could not be expected to forget them. We have, therefore, to state, that at the same time Capt. Thomas sent us a favourable report of the appearance of the lode in the adit level, which he was then driving, Capt. Pauli wrote to us, saying there was no lode in the end, and advising us to drive north, by doing which we discovered the lode which had produced all the silver. After driving some fathoms, Captain Pauli was again desired by us to inspect the mine, and it was not until then that we heard anything of the silver. The lode broken in the meantime had been "thrown over the burrow" as worthless rubbish, from which we have ourselves since taken gossan containing a very large proportion of horn-silver, and worth over 2000s. per ton, and the whole of which is very valuable.

We have also to state that the result of the assays referred to by Capt. Thomas was communicated by him to persons having no interest in the mine, some days before we were informed of it; and we were first made acquainted with the exact produce of the several samples which our manager had had assayed by Mr. Francis Pryor, who came into our office in London to enquire as to the price of shares.

It really seems to us that Capt. Thomas, seeing that he is a large shareholder, ought to feel indebted to Capt. Pauli for the fortunate advice which he gave, and his subsequent suggestion of the presence of silver in the gossan, instead of showing envy and ill-feeling towards him, because we have thought proper to acknowledge his good services. If he will take our advice, he will go on with Capt. Pauli on the most friendly terms, and by way of showing himself above a narrow feeling of jealousy, also make him a present—we should suggest a gold seal to accompany the watch and chain already presented to him.—88, Old Broad-street, Nov. 4.

VIVIAN AND SONS.

CENTRAL MINERA, AND PELYNN WOOD MINES.

SIR.—There are two letters in your last Journal on the subject of Central Minera Mine, to which I beg to answer that it was because I had been applied to by a number of parties to whom I was about to sell, or had sold, the shares, alluding to the rumour that there had been some unfair play about the ore lately sold by the mine, which rumour I had got a complete refutation in letters from highly respectable shareholders, and also verbally from Capt. Dunn himself; but on a repetition of the charge I thought it not out of my province to bring the question out publicly, and so procure a public denial, which I have done—the explanation being that Capt. Dunn did buy 15s. tons of lead ore, and that he sold it to the Bude Smelting Works, and that Central Minera Mine had nothing whatever to do with it. For eliciting this very satisfactory explanation (which for ever sets the matter at rest), I am politely accused of possessing neither "taste, judgment, nor good feeling,"—remarks I could pass over as regards myself, but am exceedingly pained to see a gentleman descend to the rude and sarcastic remarks pointed at visitors to the mine, who have a perfect right to go there, whether shareholders or intending shareholders, and are invited to do so by all liberal-minded managers or committees of mines, to enable them to form their own opinions, without let or hindrance, of the value of any mining property. Mr. T. P. Thomas takes a sound view of the question, having been present—should we suggest a gold seal to accompany the watch and chain already presented to him.—88, Old Broad-street, Nov. 4.

JAMES CROFTS.

On the Pelynn Wood question, I beg to ask the "Corner" why he asserts that I know as well as he does, the measure adopted to raise the premium on these shares? Mr. Lane must permit me to deny that I possess any knowledge whatever on the occult science of raising premiums, with which science as a broker I have no experience whatever, and neither time nor disposition to learn it. I refer the observation, therefore, to the promoters of the mine, the jobbers or dealers in the shares, or whoever else it may concern, and distinctly repudiate the charge of any participations in such matter. Moreover I have called on "the Corner" to either retract or substantiate the charge in your next publication.—Pinch-lane, Nov. 9.

JAMES CROFTS.

THE NORTH AND CENTRAL MINERA MINES.

SIR.—I have rarely been more astonished than I was upon reading the two letters which appeared in last week's Journal. As a gentleman having no interest in the mines the letters referred to, I would fain have left the whole matter to have gone by, had not the writers made a denial of what is so thoroughly patent to everyone in this neighbourhood. Being thoroughly well acquainted with the whole of the district, and the past of these two mines, allow me to remark that which neither gentleman can dispense and which, if they cannot, will, I think, give a clue to the course which has been pursued.

1.—The one referred to (about 16 tons), was bought from the Twelve Apostles, and formed part of the 50 tons sold by the Central Minera Company.

2.—The same course was pursued in the North Minera in its former sale of ore.

3.—There is no lode whatever at the so-called North Minera Mine, and it is wrong to state that any lode or flat exists there worth 4 tons of ore per ton. There is no true limestone in the sett, which is divided from the Minera Mines by two miles of millstone grit and coal measures, and has no more connection with it than with a Cornish mine; a few strings of ore are all which have ever appeared, or indeed will ever be found; for the sett is in Silurian rock (blue stone) and millstone grit, strata which, in the Minera district, never bear any lead.

4.—The "blimestone," or farewell rock for lead, is within 60 yards of the surface of Central Minera, which, instead of being central to Minera, is situate to its extreme west, in a little corner of disordered limestone abutting upon the upper Silurian beds. In this limestone a bunch of ore was once found; but this is now quite worked away, and the future of the concern is one bleak and dreary for any one else than a few poor miners, who might venture in it, working themselves.

Now, the estimation in which these mines should be held ought to be judged by a visit to the neighbourhood. The ore was bought as rumour states; I know and can prove the whole of the circumstances, and it served to bring up the percentage of the rubbish really extracted from Central Minera, the ore of that mine only assaying when dressed 5 ozs. 2 dwt., or 51 per cent., and being in that state nearly worthless to our English smelters. To conclude, should Mr. Edgworth, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pugh, or Mr. Dunn, take up the gauntlet now thrown down, I am prepared to answer them.

I send you my card as evidence of my good faith, and remain that which I fear is not characteristic of two communications which appeared in last week's Journal,—

TRUTH.

OLD TREBURGET MINE.

SIR.—Feeling confident of the interest you at all times take in mining, we shall feel thankful by your inserting in your most valuable Journal the following remarks respecting that rich and well-known mine, Old Treburget, which we are sorry to see idle, with so much riches underneath. We heard some months since that it was about to be worked by a good company, who were to erect a 26-in. cylinder engine, but nothing is being done.

Now, Sir, as this neighbourhood is but seldom visited by mining speculators, we would beg, through the medium of your Journal, to endeavour to impress upon their minds the value of this property, and feel confident that if any gentleman, or their agents, were to visit the mine, they would not hesitate a moment in putting it to work.

We worked there when it was paying great dividends to the shareholders from the abundance of lead, and the rich ore which contained so much silver was not then known, and was either thrown away to the burrows or left in the caps of the lodes. Thousands of pounds worth have since been sold from the burrows, and from the backs above the shallow adit, and thousands of pounds more may be raised from the backs under adit; and as soon as ever the required engine commenced forking the water, the mine would commence paying part of the cost. The old engine, a 21-in. cylinder, could go no deeper than 60 fms. under adit (the depth of the mine), leaving a beautiful branch of lead in the bottom when she was abandoned, and hundreds of fathoms of ground south never explored, and, strange as it may appear, never a cross-cut driven in the mine; whereas at Pengenna, south, on the same lode, and nearly adjoining sets, they have very recently, in cross-cutting, but a few fathoms, discovered four or five other lodes, and looking very promising. From a 40 to a 50-in. cylinder engine would be required, and we should say that about 10,000s. should be stocked; but we feel confident before that money is expended it will pay its own cost, and more than probable a dividend. We shall be most happy at any time to show any gentleman, or their agents, over the sett. There are many tons of lead and silver now in the cornish-house, and some tons of gossan, which have been recently taken from the backs, which can be seen. A quantity of gossan has been sold, making from 5s. to 6s. per ton. We shall be heartily glad if these facts should be the means of putting (we can hardly say) one of the best silver and lead mines in this part of the county to work.—St. Teath, Camborne, Nov. 7. J. PYNE; W. TONKIN.

As regards mining generally, and more especially metallic mining, we have ever contended that by judicious investment large profits may be realised, and certainly nothing has transpired which could lead us to alter our opinion. With respect to the Australian companies founded within the last few years, the favourable position claimed for them upon their introduction to the public has not been proved to be a false one—the shares of the Bon Accord, Scottish Australian, North Rhine, and Great Northern mining companies have been purchased by a miner of great enterprise and experience, and will be worked immediately by a large company of miners. This is in the locality of the Brown's leading disputes—the seal of the reported riots during the month, and which report was much exaggerated and unmerited.

THE CLUNES QUARTZ MINING COMPANY AND THE PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—On reference to the Share List, it will be seen that these shares are 117s., premium upon the paid-up stock. This company is established upon 1100 acres of purchased land, known as Learmonth's Pasture.

The ground contains several leads of auriferous drift, but the company have only commenced on one, designated the "Southern" lead, and from one shaft, and underground workings occupying about two acres of the payable ground, it is estimated to derive, during the first year, a clear profit of 40,000s., besides paying 20,000s., the purchase money of the land. The further extension of this company's works will multiply the profits indefinitely, and place it in the first rank of mining companies. The above leads have been traced by the miners working on the Government lands, with miners rights or leases, through various diggings of repute, south and south-west to Smythe's and Brown's, where the chlorite ranges have confined, it is believed, the various leads of a large district in one natural basin within an area occupied by the pre-emptive right and purchased land of a settler, whose name has been given to the auriferous locality. This property has been purchased by a miner of great enterprise and experience, and will be worked immediately by a large company of miners. This is in the locality of the Brown's leading disputes—the seal of the reported riots during the month, and which report was much exaggerated and unmerited.

The CLUNES QUARTZ MINING COMPANY and the PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY are engaged together upon an operation in quartz at the Clunes, of the most extensive character in the colony. The success of these companies is highly interesting to the mining public. The Clunes Mining Company represents the managers of each, Mr. Charles Kinnear, of the Mining Company, and Mr. H. Bland, of the Crushing Company, exhibit the practical utility of the judicious union of labour and capital, with a separate division of profit. Each company stands in the light of contractors to the other, the working expenses being kept distinct and apart. Of the results, we observe the shares of the Mining Company rise in value from 1s. per share to 1s.

from one of Chambers's mines, the adventurers in which have the advantage also of working where every encouragement is given to mining operations. Those interested in mining operations, and the public generally, have an opportunity of inspecting the "Malachite Nugget," and a quantity of remarkably valuable specimens of rich copper ore at the offices of the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

BON ACCORD.—Adelaide, Sept. 17: Every exertion continued to be made by the committee to get the engine-house completed, and the engine placed in it and at work. The engine-house walls on Aug. 23 had been raised to the height of 19 ft. By Sept. 3 they were finished to the first floor, and scaffolding fixed for the new course. On the 16th the shears had been placed on the engine-house walls, and about to be lifted up into its place. The carpenters' shop, engineers' shop, and offices, were at the same time in an equal state of forwardness, and no time has been, or will be, lost by the committee in resuming the actual mining operations that can be avoided.

NORTH RHINE.—Mr. Barker's report, Sept. 14, is as follows:—We have driven on Nicholl's lode in all 14 fms., 4 ft. from the point of intersection: this will, of course, assist in opening the mine, leading to the southward, as we can carry the air down a wing to the lower levels. We can through the lode 4 ft., which proved the same size as before. Cope's engine-shaft is down 6 fms., timbered and completed. The pit-head gear is erected, and in the early part of next week the sinkers will have the horse when they raise their axle: they were much hindered for want of timber, the sawyers not sending fast enough for us. During the month, as reported, we had a fine piece of black ore on the face of the lode, about 4 ft. long and 6 in. wide, and rising up above bottom of level, which is, I think, a good sign, showing the black ore is beginning to make. We transferred the whale rope yesterday from Nicholl's shaft to Cope's engine-shaft, and the sinkers resumed work. All goes on as well as we could wish.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL.—Melbourne, Sept. 15: The quantity of quartz crushed in the month of Aug. (4 weeks) was 1854 tons, yielding 1521 ozs. 5 dwt. of gold. The amount received on Clunes account was 2384. 10s. 4d.; expenditure, 1373. 6s. 4d.; profit, 1411. 4s. 8d. Mr. Bland further states:—"The yield of gold per ton has been small, and is one of the effects of the new arrangement with the Clunes Company, the quartz being all, or nearly all, sent down to be crushed just as it comes from the mine. Under the old arrangement we should have had a much smaller quantity of quartz, with a larger yield per ton." A further sum of 10000. has been received, making 35000. in hand on third dividend account.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN.—Sept. 17: The manager states that the fires were still out, and that he had taken advantage of the same by having the works generally put into good working order, so as to commence the year with vigour. He hoped to be able to make about 300 tons copper per month. The cartage season commenced on Sept. 1, at a reduced rate of 2s. 6d. per ton each way upon last year's rate, and the requisite contracts for the supply of coal had been arranged.

WORTHING.—Sept. 17: The manager states—Our operations at the mine being confined to sinking the shaft we have but little to report on, still that little is very satisfactory, each sink that is made confirming more strongly the conviction that the Bremer will prove a remunerative and paying mine as soon as our next level is open. You will notice that Captain Remfrey strongly confirms all reports on the point. The following is Capt. Remfrey's report:—"Sink Legg's engine-shaft 2 fms. 4 ft. 3 in.; ground 40 ft. per fm.; lode from 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding say 5 tons of good ore per fm. Ore sampled and weighed from sinking 3 fathoms 2 feet 2 inches of 1½ tons, according to assay 14½ per cent. Lode increased in size, and the yield of ore more solid yellow; water from the 10 considerably decreased, still there is some, enough at present to prevent immediate drainage of the workings. We have now set Legg's engine-shaft to sink to 23½ fms., then there being 6 fms. 3 ft. to sink, at 45 ft. per fm., at which depth we shall carry out the workings previously spoken of in former reports. Our engine does exceedingly well, and our surface strongly betokens the existence of a good mine, and our present depth obtained on the lode strengthens very strongly all former reports. I have two men opening on the back of the lode between the old whim-shaft and Whitman's old pitch, where we are throwing up some good carbonates, which have been left by the miners not following the lode from below."

KAPUNDA.—Adelaide, Sept. 17: Everything was progressing favourably. At the lode setting-day 40 out of 48 tribute pitches were taken at captain's prices. The first pitch offered on the lode lately cut in the 50 was taken, after severer competition among nearly all the miners, at 1s. 8d. in 12, and rich ore was being raised from it. With reference to this portion of the mine the manager writes:—"The fact that the first pitch opened to competition in the 50 was taken at so low as 1s. 8d. in 12, tells immediately of what may be looked for from that quarter, from whence large returns may be expected for years to come." During August the ore raised from the old workings exceeded 300 tons of good quality. At the smelting works 65 tons of copper had been made and forwarded to the port since the date of the previous advances (Aug. 18), 30 tons of which were sold for the Indian market at 1000. per ton net, and 35 tons were shipped in the *Ocean Eagle* for London, at the low freight of 2s. 6d. per ton, owing to the scarcity of dead weight for the wool ships. There was a good stock of fuel on hand, and further supplies were being obtained steadily at reduced prices.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN.—Purport of the mining foreman's report of three weeks' operations at the mine, ending Sept. 6. The foreman had been enabled to engage a few good miners, and on Sept. 6 had four or five men at work at McCullum's, and the same number at Morehead's shafts. The former shaft is down 29 ft. 3 in., the lode the same in size as stated in the first report, and working itself more solid. Morehead's shaft is 6 ft. deep, and the lode as good quality as stated in the first report, and estimated to make 3 tons of ore, worth together 90f. per fm. The following is an extract from Mr. Young's letter:—"I have the pleasure to report that the mining operations at Good Hope continue to progress in a satisfactory way. As mentioned in my last, I instructed the mining foreman (Perry) to confine his mining operations to those shafts he had already opened until he had proved their character at few fathoms down before commencing on any fresh ones; he has, therefore, been sinking McCullum's and Morehead's shafts with four or five men at each. Perry writes on Aug. 24:—"We have been very busy in cutting timber and putting in McCullum's shaft, and hanging the tackle, which is all right, and they are sinking on again. We have set 6 ft. at 12 ft. per fm.; it was on the 22d inst. 16 ft. 3 in. deep, and the lode 4 ft. wide. That which I called a slide, which turned the lode, is no slide, it is the regular footwall, only running very flat, but I think it will go down straighter after we sink a little further down. Morehead's shaft is 16 ft. wide, and 2 ft. 6 in. of it very good. I think the best part of it will turn out 1 ton per fm., worth 50f., and the other part 2 tons, worth 20f. per ton. The shaft is now 5 ft. deep, and hard ground." On the 6th inst., which is the latest date I have from Perry, he writes: "I wish to inform you that we are 29 ft. 3 in. down in McCullum's shaft; the lode is still the same size, and making itself more solid, with stains of copper, but very little ore. I think it will soon be a good lode, as there is 1½ foot of rock under it, almost as black as coal, but the shaft is harder than it has been. They sank 8 feet last week, at 10f. per fm. This time I gave them 13 ft. for 6 ft. Morehead's shaft is about 6 ft. deep, and just the same in quality. We have stripped down a slope from the westward, which makes it now 18 ft. wide. I shall set to them in a day or two as soon as they get it square down. We have got the hut up, and the men are living there; the hut and shop is 36 ft. long by 12 ft. The men who came last have long been acquainted with them, are strong and lusty, and willing to work, and understand their work. I think Perry is going on with the works (of all kinds) at the mine in a vigorous and satisfactory manner, and Mr. McCullum continues to have a very good opinion of him. Before the end of the year, there will, no doubt, be much valuable preliminary work done at the Good Hope Mine."

Meetings of Mining Companies.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the Golden Lion Hotel, Plymouth, on Nov. 3.

Mr. E. S. Coop in the chair.

Mr. PRET (the secretary) having read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the previous general meeting, the latter were approved and confirmed.

The accounts, which were examined and passed, showed labour and agency cost from June to end of Oct., 1541. 15s. 1d., which had been met by the original shareholders by calls and cash overpaid by them, leaving the company in a free position to Nov. 1.

The following reports of the present position and future prospects of the mines having been read, Capt. Phillips, the agent, being present, entered into further personal explanations, and having been engaged on the old mine for many years, gave some interesting details, corroborative of the opinions contained in the reports, and considered the indications now met with to warrant the most sanguine expectations of profitable results:—

Oct. 14.—The operations on the above mines were commenced on April 13 of this year since that time about 97 fathoms of ground have been laid open, in the following manner:—Cross-cuts to lode 59 fathoms, driven on the western lode 16 fms., eastern lode, 1 fm., sinking in trial shaft 5½ fms., shadow 16 fms. The total expenditure up to the end of Sept. amounts to 129. 15s.; this amount includes land damage, license, and all sundry expenses. By the above operations two lodes have been laid open, they are about 12 fathoms apart; both are large and well-defined, and running or bearing from 20° to 25° to the north-east; this is very similar to all other productive silver-lead lodes. As the eastern lode has only been driven on 6 feet, but little can be said about it; it is, however, a large lode, producing lead in every place where seen; this has been at shallow depths. The western lode we have driven on 16 fms.; the first 3 fms. the lode was about 2½ feet wide; at this point we suddenly met with a change of ground, which was by no means favourable, as in consequence the lode got very small; we, however, extended our level through this ground for 11 fathoms; at this point got through the unfavourable ground, where the lode opened to a size that is yet unknown; it may without doubt be said to be from 6 to 7 feet, or even wider. The depth of this from surface is only about 6 fms., therefore we ought not to expect much lead; it is, however, producing lead throughout. The hill into which our level is being driven rises very rapidly; we, therefore, fully believe, by driving a few fathoms further, we shall have to save the whole for dressing, after which a parcel of ore will soon be ready for market. We purpose extending this level, say 30 fms. farther south, then cross-cut to the eastern lode; this can be done in about four weeks, when we have no hesitation in saying that we shall have two large productive lodes to develop, which will, we consider, yield more than sufficient ore to pay the cost of labour, also to erect an engine to develop the mine below the adit. Our labour up to this time has been up-hill work; we are, however, proud to be able to say that it has been crowned with success: this is not unexceedably to either of us. The amount of 129. 15s. having been expended, 191. 19s. 2d. remains to be paid, as will be seen by reference to our rough cash-book: that sum is due, and will be paid the first Saturday in November.—J. HODGE, J. PHILLIPS.

Nov. 3.—Hereby you will find a report which was presented to our last meeting, which meeting was for the purpose of showing the position of the mine, and the promoters how they stood; to that report we have but little to add; that meeting was on Oct. 14. The following remarks may not, however, be out of place:—The adit end has been extended on the lode south 8½ fms., making the distance 24½ fms., for this distance the lode has continued to improve, and is at present yielding more lead, yet not in sufficient quantities to value. In our last report, we told you we fully anticipated a better lode; in this report we beg again to add the same remark. One reason, amongst others, for this is that in the last two days we have met with a small east and west branch, to the south of which the lode is more defined, with a beautiful hanging or western wall; we, therefore, think this to be the best indicator for a course of lead ore yet met with and that we shall shortly be enabled to report as such of it.—J. PHILLIPS, J. GIFFORD, J. STERRELL, J. HODGE.

A report from Capt. William Goss was presented to the meeting by a shareholder, strongly recommending the undertaking, describing at length its geological features, situation, and prospects.

Mr. Post having offered to forego any remuneration for his past five months' services as secretary, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to him, and future salary agreed upon.—Mr. E. S. Coop was appointed local parser, and the salary of Capt. Phillips was increased to five guineas per month.

Messrs. Doocer, Hanmer, Willis, and Hodge were appointed the committee of management. A call of 6d. per share was made, payable immediately to the parser, at his office, George-street Chambers, Plymouth.

Votes of thanks were afterwards passed to Mr. Post, the secretary, for the attention

and care which he had shown in the organisation of the company; and to Mr. Codd, the Chairman of the meeting, in recognition of his ability and courtesy in presiding; and on the termination of the meeting a large increase in the number of shareholders took place, a general determination being expressed to prosecute the adventure on a sound and honourable basis.

KELLY BRAY MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of shareholders was held at the company's offices, Austinfriars, on Thursday, Mr. JOHN FIELD in the chair.

Mr. EDW. KIRK (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The accounts showed—

Balance last audit	£ 482 15 6
Ore sold	2368 12 0
Mundic sold	7 16 0
Rent of field	2 0 0 = £2879 3 6
Mine cost, merchants' bills, &c., July	£ 227 10 11
" " " " August	578 2 10
" " " " September	608 18 6 = 1814 12 3
Leaving credit balance	£1064 11 3

Froth upon the three months' working, 851. 15s. 9d.

The report of the agent was then read, as follows:—

Nov. 5.—South Lode.—In the 115 cross-cut, driving south, we anticipate the lode is near at hand, as the ground is strongly mineralised, with branches from 4 to 6 in. wide, containing mundic, mica, and spots of copper ore; these branches may be a part of the lode, but we deem it prudent to continue the drivage still further south until more satisfactory results can be obtained, as the ground is of a congenial character, such as is generally found productive for copper ore.—**North Lode.**—The lode in the rise in the 20 ft. cast is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of ore; here we are expecting an improvement east, as the above rise is going up in whole ground to surface. The rise in the 20 ft. west is progressing satisfactorily, and the lode is looking kindly to become more productive. The 20 west is suspended for the present, and the men are put to rise against the winze which is sinking in the bottom of the 56 west, in order to effect a communication with all possible dispatch, as the water greatly impedes our progress in sinking; we calculate there are about 2 fms. of ground standing between the rise and the winze, which we hope cut in about a week or ten days' time, after which there will be a valuable piece of ground laid open, to be taken away at a good profit to the adventurers. The winze in the 56 west is down 4 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. through a lode worth on an average from 18f. to 20f. per fm.; the lode in the stopes in back of the same level is worth 20f. per fm. The lode in the 55 east is much the same in size and character as it has been for some time past—2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore, and the ground very easy for progress. The lode in the 45 east is greatly improved, now worth 16f. per fm.; you must please bear in mind that this level is going east all in whole ground to surface, and for many scores of fathoms in length. The tribute department is much the same as for some time past; the men are working in good spirits, and earning fair wages in their respective tributes.—**Eastern Mine.**—The 60 cross-cut, driving north, has been extended about 14 fathoms, in a highly mineralised stratum, and we anticipate there are from 12 to 13 fms. more to drive to intersect the lode, if it continue the same underlay as seen in the level above. The 40 has been driven east of shaft 24 fms., in which the lode is gradually increasing in size, being now 3 ft. wide, with water strongly oozing from the end, which we consider is a good indication for the production of mineral as we approach the elvan course eastward; the lode is composed at present of quartz, mundic, fluor-spars, mica, and spots of copper ore, a strong kind of lode, with occasional patches of elvan found in it, which causes us to think the elvan course is not far distant, and when it is met with we have every reason to expect a favourable change at or about the junction, as it is a general case when the elvan course falls in with the lodes. I would recommend that all the points now in operation be prosecuted vigorously, and by so doing there is every reason to expect good results will accrue. I estimate the reserves of ground to be about 70000. worth of ore discovered in various parts of the mine. The general working expenses will be 600. per month for the next three months, including stores, &c., but not dues; and the return from 7500. to 8000. per month, including carriage, which is 4s. per ton, if the present standard continue. We have employed 44 men on turfwork, 20 on tribute, 24 mechanics and labourers, with upwards of 40 persons dressing ore, &c., making a total of 130 persons employed on the mine. Our machinery is all in good working order, and our future prospects are highly satisfactory.—S. JAMES.

The CHAIRMAN observed that the statement of accounts just read must be highly satisfactory to the meeting, inasmuch as it showed that during the past quarter the company had realised a *bona fide* profit of 5000., while their reserves were of about the same value as at the last meeting. So that although a considerable profit had accrued, that satisfactory result had been accomplished without in any way interfering with the reserves. The prospects of the mine were of a far more encouraging character than at the last meeting, so that their actual and prospective condition had equally improved. The committee had much pleasure in being able to recommend another dividend of 2s. per share, of which he had no doubt the meeting would fully approve; and it was almost certain that another dividend, of at least the same amount, would be declared at the next quarterly meeting. The most important point in the agent's report was that which referred to the improvement in the 45 east, and to the eastward also there was a considerable improvement in a rise. Mr. Peter Watson, who had returned from the mine that morning, was much pleased with its general aspect, and gave a very good account of the improved appearance. He would, in conclusion, move that the accounts, with the report just read, be received and entered on the minutes.

The SECRETARY, in answer to remarks from several shareholders, stated that he considered the financial position of the mine exceedingly satisfactory, as they were able to declare a dividend of 5000., and to carry over a larger amount to the credit of the next account by 80f. than at the previous meeting. Relative to the position of the mine, he might state that an important improvement had taken place in the 45 going east, which he considered one of the most important points in the mine, it being in whole ground to surface. From the character of the lode, there was no doubt the end would soon be in a fine run of ore ground, which would come away at a very low tribute. At the eastern mine the 40 end had considerably improved; the lode was now 3 ft. wide, and there was no doubt they were approaching the elvan course, in the neighbourhood of which he believed satisfactory results would be obtained.

Mr. PETER WATSON (who had returned from the mine that morning) explained the workings of the mine by means of a section. The 55 east cast was in whole ground to surface for 100 fathoms high and for 150 fathoms long, which was in unexplored ground, and from which many thousand pounds worth of ore would be raised. After rising a few fathoms more they expected to make a good discovery, as the lode at the present time was 2½ to 3 ft. wide, and contained large rich stones of yellow ore. A good course of ore had been driven through for many fathoms in length in the 45 east, and the rise above had since averaged from 25f. to 35f. per fm., and at the present time was 26f. per fathom—that he considered a very important point. The end in the 45 had improved, and was now worth from 12f. to 15f. per fm., with every indication of becoming more valuable. The winze had been sunk from the 56 to the 70, which had been worth 20f. per fm. During the last week or two a large branch of ore had been met with in the 115 cross-cut, dipping towards the lode, which was a good indication; indeed, they expected to cut the lode easily. With regard to the eastern mine, they had extended the 40 fm. level some fathoms during the quarter, and the lode was now producing some stones of ore, mica, fluor-spars, and a little elvan—clearly showing that the elvan course was hard by, when there was every reason to expect rich deposits of ore would be obtained. The lode in the 60 would be cut before the next quarterly meeting. During the next three months the costs and returns would be equal to the past. The reserves could be estimated at between 1400 and 1600 tons. It must be satisfactory to all connected with the enterprise to be informed that the mine was looking much better than at last meeting, and that there was every hope of continuing dividends for a long time to come.

The CHAIRMAN stated that there was a parcel of ore of 164 tons for sale next week, which would leave a profit towards the next quarter's account of 280f. (for Oct. month). The accounts were passed and allowed, and the report approved.

A dividend of 2s. per share was then declared.

The committee were re-elected, and the usual compliment to the Chairman accorded, when the proceedings terminated.

EAST KONGSBERG NATIVE SILVER MINING COMPANY OF NORWAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of proprietors was held at the company's offices, Moorgate-street, on Thursday.—Mr. J. C. FULLER in the chair.

Mr. SEARCY (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.—The minutes of the previous meeting were read.

The CHAIRMAN stated that the present meeting had been convened for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the previous meeting, which ratified the contract entered into by the directors on behalf of the company for the purchase of the Anna-Sophia Mine, and for the purpose of increasing the capital from 50,000. to 150,000. by the issue of 5f. shares.

the expense of clearing it. We have cut a pit in the 50, cleared and secured the level 12 fathoms north of the shaft; at this point we drove a cross-cut east 4 fathoms, and intersected No. 1 lode, which is 1 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz, pyrite, manganite, with good stones of lead and blende of a very kindly appearance. For the further development of the mine, I would recommend to continue the cross-cut a little further east to see if there is any more lode in that direction, if not, put the men to drive a cross-cut west in this level to intersect the west lode. To drive north on No. 1 lode, back under where they had good bunches of lead and blende in the upper levels, and put up a rise in the back of this level to 40 for ventilation, and to prove the worth of the lode, where I expect to meet with good results, as I am told there is pretty much whole ground in the back of this level north. —HENRY HARVEY.

The SECRETARY stated that both financially and otherwise the mine was in a better position than it had been for some time past; and that a £1. 6d. call would be sufficient to provide for their present wants.

FOREIGN MINES.

PONTGIRAUD.—Capt. Rickard, Nov. 7: The samplings of the past month is as follows:—Rosier, 121 tons dry; produce for lead 50 per cent.; silver 33 ounces. Mioche, 41 tons dry; produce for lead 55 per cent.; silver 27½ ozs. Barbecot, 48 tons dry; produce for lead 55 per cent.; silver 33 ozs.—Rouze: The station south of Agnes' is in a large lode, saving work, but not rich. The cross-cut in the deep adit south has been driven into an ore lode 4 metres wide; the last metre driven is pretty good in quality, but no eastern wall as yet; this being under the ore ground driven through in the station we have great hopes of laying open a good piece of ground there quickly. The 20 metre level, south from shaft, is not producing ore to value at present, but only part of the lode is being carried in the end, the other part will be cut into occasionally. The lode in the 20 metre level, south from Anna's shaft, or St. Mark's lode, is full 8 ft. wide, very throughout, worth for all the width 2 tons of ore per fm.; at present we are driving by the side of the lode, to get a quick communication with Richard's shaft. The 40 metre level, towards Agnes' shaft, is also being driven by the side of the lode to hole to the same level driving north from Agnes', which we hope to communicate this month; the lode, where left about 3 metres behind the present end of level, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm. The stops and pitches in this mine are looking pretty well, and producing a full supply of work for the laievries. —Rosier: The sinking of the little St. Joseph's shaft proceeds satisfactorily; now down 11 metres below the 60. The tribute pitches continue to yield about the same quantity of ore as for several months past.—Pachet de la Grange: The new shaft sinking from the surface is now down 23 metres, but the late rains have thrown down a pretty deal of water, so as to somewhat retard the sinking. The lode in the adit, south of the cross-cut, is still large and kindly, not so good as it has been, but still producing a little ore. The same level, north of the cross-cut, is poor. The stops in the back of this level is turning out large quantities of average-quality work.—Mioche: The stops and tribute pitches in this mine are a little improved in the past month.—Barbecot: The stops in back of the 20 and adit levels are still yielding fair quality work, and promise to give large quantities of work for the crusher for a long time yet to come.—Prat: The 90 metre level, north from Bontaux's shaft, on the Armand lode, is somewhat improved since my last; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of good silver-lead ore per fm. The same level, south of shaft, is producing saving work, and looking promising for a further improvement. The 50 metre level, on the Amantina lode, is looking kindly, and turning out ½ ton of silver-lead ore per fm. The stops continue to yield fair quantities of ore, and are looking pretty well.—Argentino: At the trial shaft, which we are sinking, the tin lode has somewhat improved since my last report, but the late heavy rains have thrown down a little water, which may prevent the sinking of the shaft for a few days, but arrangements are now in progress by which we shall be put in possession of the land in which we purpose to commence an adit level, to intersect the tin lode at about 30 metres below the point at which we have discovered its back, or outcrop; this will be a good and expeditious means of bringing it into work. We have now full water for all machinery, and everything is being pushed smartly.

ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—Advises from Brazil:—

Morro Velho, Aug. 22.—Proceed for July amounts to 26,016 cts., 249-925 lbs. tr. Ots. Tons stone. Oits. per ton. From general stamps 16,962 from 5004-8 = 2,939 " Addison (Champion ground) 1,849 576-8 = 3,705 " Herring (East Cacheira) 4,371 1185-6 = 3,686 " Armstrong 1,234 434 = 0,153 " Pmaia 1,600 — Total 26,016 6767-2 = 3,608

Produce for June 26,016 cts. 6767-2 = 3,608 Less loss in melting 147 cts.

Total 25,869 cts. Less duty 1 per cent. 259 cts. = 25,610 cts., at 7s. 7d. per cts. £29710 9 2 The cost being Rs. 79,163-184, exchange, 7s. 1d. 8305 13 4

Leaving a profit of £1401 15 10 It is in materials the increased outlay has been incurred.

Sept. 22.—PRODUCES.—The produce for the month of Aug. I have pleasure in advising amounts to 31,758 cts. It has been derived as follows:—

Otsavas. Tons stone. Oits. p. ton. From general stamps 22,007 from 5011-6 = 4,365 " Herring (E. and M. Cacheira) 4,927 1252-0 = 3,615 4-118 Addison (Champion stone) 1,509 612-8 = 3,115 " Armstrong 1,810 — 0-233 " Pmaia 1,705 — Total 31,758 6906-4 4-351

The total produce for Aug. being, as already stated, 31,758 cts.

Less loss in melting 203 cts.

Deduct duty paid 316 cts. = 31,339 cts.

Which at Rs. 3-36 per cts., exchange 24% £10,933 13 0

Cost for Aug., Rs. 72,031 642 7,428 5 2

Profit £3,505 7 10

This is the best profit shown for some time.

Sept. 20.—GOLD EXTRACTED TO DATE.—The produce of the stamps for the second division of this month, being a period of seven days, is as follows:—

Oits. Tons stone. Oits. p. ton. From general stamps 4698 from 982-4 = 4-690 " Herring (west and middle cacheira) 987 270-4 = 3,650 " Addison (Champion ground) 319 116-8 = 2,731 " Susanna (Bahu stamp) 464 76-0 = 6105 Total 6378 1445-6 = 4-412

The total produce for Aug. being, as already stated, 31,758 cts. per ton.

The average level of the entire stone stamped is pretty nearly the same as that obtained in the first division of the month—4-436 cts. per ton.

LINARES LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Oct. 29: POZO DEL AIRE Mine—West of Engine-shaft, on South Lode: The 85, west of Fernandez cross-cut, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the lode is compact, and very valuable in the back of end. The 51, west of Warnie's engine-shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode very changeable, and letting down a large quantity of water. The 41, west of Malaga winze, is worth ½ ton per fm.; lode small, and the end hard and wet for driving.—East of Engine-shaft: The 85, east of Shaw's shaft, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is large, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime, quartz, and lead ore. In the 75, east of Jimene's cross-cut, we are crossing north to intersect the same part of the lode that the end west of Ubeda's winze is on. The 65, east of Taylor's cross-cut, is worth 1½ ton per fm.; the lode is large, consisting of calcareous spar and lead ore. The 75, west of Ubeda's winze, is worth 2½ tons per fm.; the lode is large and open, chiefly composed of calcareous spar, clay, quartz, and very hard, consisting of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore.—North Lode: The lode in the 65, east of Baileu winze, is small and unproductive. The ground is more favourable for driving than for some time past. The 65, east of Ybro's winze, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode large and open, and of a very promising character. There is no change in the 65, west of Llano's cross-cut, worthy of notice since last report. The 65, west of Ybro's winze (middle lode) is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is of a kindly nature, and promises improvement. The 65, east of Ybro's winze (middle lode), is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is of an open character, containing veins of gossan, and lumps of lead. There is nothing new in the cross-cut south in the 65 worthy of notice since last reported on. The 55, east of Baileu's, is poor at present; the lode is large, and of a kindly appearance. The 55, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode very kindly. The 45, east of Jerez's winze, is communicated with the end driving west from San Jose shaft. We have intersected the south part of the counter lode in the cross-cut north in the 45; it contains spots of lead, but we expect to find the leader or main branch on the north width. The 29, east of Puebla's cross-cut, is worth 1 ton per fm., lode very regular and well defined, and promises continuance.—Shafts and Winzes: The ground in the engine-shaft is very hard, but generally very well cleaved pretty well. Cadiz winze is worth ½ ton per fm., lode small at present. Gasque's winze is worth 2 tons per fm.; lode large and kindly, chiefly composed of carbonate of lime and lead ore. Ternal winze is worth 1½ ton per fm.; lode of a promising appearance, chiefly composed of gossan and lead ore. Montes winze is worth 3 tons per fm., but very compact, consisting of lead ore and quartz. Almendral winze is worth 1 ton per fm., lode very kindly. The 10, east of Jerez's winze, is communicating with the end driving west from San Jose shaft. The lode in the 45, east of Puebla's cross-cut, is worth 1 ton per fm.; the lode is of a kindly nature, and promises improvement. The 65, east of Ybro's winze (middle lode), is worth ½ ton per fm.; the lode is of an open character, containing veins of gossan, and lumps of lead. There is nothing new in the cross-cut south in the 65 worthy of notice since last reported on. The 55, east of Baileu's, is poor at present; the lode is large, and of a kindly appearance. The 55, east of Field's shaft, is worth 1 ton per fm.; lode very kindly. The 45, east of Jerez's winze, is communicated with the end driving west from San Jose shaft. 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ately cut in East Caradon, traverses this adit, but to prove this I would advise the bearing of the lode to be taken and continued at surface to Great Caradon, for the satisfaction of the shareholders and for the ultimate development of the mine. The engine is a 25-in. cylinder, and, with the pitwork, is in good condition, and works well. All the necessary buildings, such as smiths' and carpenters' shops, material and account-houses, &c., are erected. The stratum is highly mineralised killas, and of a congenital character. The mine being situated in one of the best districts of the county of Cornwall, when properly developed, good and profitable results to the shareholders may be expected.

F. C. Harpur, Nov. 5: We continue to make good progress with the sinking of the engine-shaft; we have about 7 fms. more to sink to reach the 30, which we hope to see accomplished in about three months from this time, should the ground continue as it is at present. It is satisfactory to state the ground through which we are sinking is still strongly mineralised, traversed with numerous small veins or branches of spar, iron, and mica, with occasional sprigs of ore, and letting out a quantity of water; these favourable characteristics, coupled with the locality in which the mine is situated, being only about 600 fms. direct east of the Caradon Mines, induce us to hope that our endeavours will ultimately be crowned with success.

GREAT CRINNIS.—J. Webb, Nov. 10: The lode in the new engine-shaft is equal to what has been reported, worth full 3 tons per fm. I observe more spar showing in the lode than I had seen before, which is very congenial in the Great Crinnis lode. The lode in the winze sinking below the 30 is about 6 feet wide, with ore throughout, worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The 30 cast is without much alteration since last report—just passed a stile, and the lode small, with very little ore, although good ground for driving, and not unkindly for copper. We shall have about 50 tons of copper for sampling in a week or ten days.

GREAT DRYMUS.—Charles Thomas: I have inspected this mining sett. It is situated to the south and south-west of Wheal Abraham and north of Godolphin, both of which mines 30 or 40 years since produced large quantities of copper ore. The stratum here is clay-slate, of the same mineral character as that of Wheal Abraham, being in the same geological formation. Wheal Abraham was found rich to 200 fms. deep, and I perceive no cause to induce me to think that this mine may not be found productive equally as deep. The Wheal Curtis lode, which is nearly parallel to Wheal Abraham, is worked to the 47 fms. level below adit. The mine is now full of water to the adit, which prevents my examining the lode, but I find the lode above lying on the surface to be quartz of the same kind as in the burrows of Wheal Abraham. I have also seen the report of two highly respectable mining agents, who inspected the mine during its working in 1843, from which I gather that the lode down to the bottom of the mine was of good size, and rather increasing in productivity. The steam-engine at that time was unequal to the work of draining the mine deeper, and the company had not sufficient capital to erect a larger one. After the ore was taken away to that level, as far as would pay for working the mine was abandoned. Wheal Dumpling lode lies about 60 fathoms south of Wheal Curtis lode. The mine is only worked 30 fms. below the adit, which is 16 fms. deep. Good bunches of ore were found during the last working, but there is not enough depth for regular courses of ore to be expected. On the whole, there is no hesitation in recommending this mining sett as a legitimate field for conducting mining operations in a vigorous manner. The caunter and lodes are easy to work, and the ores can be dressed cheaply for market; the labour cost, therefore, will not be heavy. A steam-engine of not less than 64-in. diameter will be required, which will most probably drain the mine to 130 fms. below the adit.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—Nov. 10: The lode in the 116 is 1 ft. wide, rich for tin. The south lode is expected to be cut in a few days at this level. The 136 level is being extended east on the branch, which will soon reach the lode, under where there was a rich course of tin in the 116. The ends in the west mine are opening out good reserves of good stamping work.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—George Rickard, Nov. 9: There has not been much change to notice in the ground at the engine-shaft since last report. In the cross-cut north in the 107 I think there is a slight improvement in the ground. In the 107 east there is a strong ore lode; I think the south part of the lode alluded to in last report will, from the appearance of the present end, make a junction with the north part very near the immediate end.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Nov. 9: The lode at Lyle's shaft, sinking below the 100, is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, mica, and some very good stones of copper ore. In the 80, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode at the new shaft, sinking below the 80, is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 60, west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom. In the 50 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing 1 ton of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhol, Nov. 5: The copper-house shaftmen are still engaged in making the necessary preparations for fixing a 10-in. drawing lift at the 210, which we hope to complete by this day fortnight. The lode in the 210 west is 6 ft. wide, out of which we are carrying about 3 1/2 ft., which is worth 10f. per fm.; the remaining part is also saving work. The north part of the lode in this level east is 2 1/2 feet wide, unproductive. We have cross-cut south 6 fms through a horse of killas, mixed with a little ore, since which we have bored 15 inches into good ore; it will take us two or three days to open on it and set its value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 200, east of the shaft, is 5 feet wide, worth 30f. per fm. The south part of the lode, in the 200 east, is 2 1/2 ft. wide, worth 9f. per fathom. The lode in this level west is 4 feet wide, producing about 1 ton of copper ore per fm. The ground in this end has recently become more easy, and the lode presenting a more promising appearance. We had a similar change in the level over, which was followed by a more productive lode. The lode in the 190 east is 4 ft. wide, carrying a small branch of good ore on the south wall, worth 5f. per fm. This level east is suspended for the present, and the men put to rest against Painter's shaft. We calculate to hole to the 190 in about six weeks. No other change to notice.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. Delbridge, J. Petherick, E. Richards, Nov. 9: The engine-shaft is 6 fms. 2 ft. 8 in. below the 110; the lode in the shaft is changed very much in the last 6 feet sinking, yielding stones of copper, quartz, fluor-spar, and a little tin, ground favourable. In Fielding's rise the lode is 2 1/2 feet wide, thin ground. In the 110 east the lode is unproductive. In the 100 west the lode is 1 foot wide, producing a little tin. In the 100 east the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 40f. to 50f. per fathom. Vivian's winze, sinking from the 90 to the 100, has not cut the lode as yet; we expect 9 ft. to 10 ft. through the lode. In the 90 fms. level winze (No. 1), in Waynes' bottoms, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 25f. per fm. In the 90, east of Oxford's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12f. per fm. In the 90 the copper are worth 30f. per fm. In the 100 the stones are worth 40f. per fm. No. 2, in Mathews' winze, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 30f. per fm. In Mathews' rise the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 30f. per fm. In the 50 west there is no change, but the ground is rather hard. In the 70 cross-cut the ground is worth 30f. per fathom; driving in a soft-sawn-course on the cross-course. Our tribute throughout the mine is much as for the past two months. In the western mine we are sinking with all speed; we hope the present month will complete the sinking and fix the pitwork in the 33, when no time will be lost until the mine is drained to the bottom. In the 33, east of Bawden's, on the tin lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding some good work for tin. In the 33 west, on the same lode, west of the intersected lode, the lode is 14 in. wide, yielding good work for tin. In the 22, east of Bawden's, the lode has not been taken down during this working. In the 22, east of Gats's, on Gats's lode, the lode is 4 in. wide, poor. At Gats's shaft, 9 fms. below the 33, the ground is hard.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—W. Notte, Nov. 9: The roof of the engine-house will be completed to-day, and would have been finished several days ago had the weather been favourable. I have written to the Registrar of the Vice-Warden's Court to ascertain if the 200, can be transferred from Mr. Sergeant to Mr. Rendall; I expect an answer tomorrow, when I will write you. We have received several wagon loads of materials belonging to the engine; the boiler is brought part of the way, and to-morrow will be taken on the mine. The blocking up of the gateway has caused much trouble to all; I hope soon to see the parts blocked up again. Mr. Gray called here on Saturday last, and will commence putting up the engine as soon as the whole is brought here. I have had an interview with Captain Rickard, who I presume is to be captain here as well as at Sheba.

GREAT WHEAL WOOD UNITED.—T. Gill, R. Richards, F. Francis, E. R. Ridington, J. Holman, W. Thomas, W. Treagus, Jun., A. Treloar, Nov. 10: The 184, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 5 feet wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. The 204, driving west of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, worth about 4f. per fm. The 204, driving east of Borlase's shaft, on the main lode, is 6 ft. wide, the lode is still large and wet, and poor for tin. The 296, driving west of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is very large, and yielding good stones of tin ore. The 296, driving east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth about 10f. per fathom. The 266, driving west of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth about 9f. per fathom. In the 273 and 260, driving east of Bounder, we have not taken down any lode since last reported on. The 243, east of Bounder shaft, on the main lode, is very large, worth about 40f. per fathom. The 62, driving west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. The 40, driving east of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 4 ft. wide, worth about 10f. per fathom.—Wheal Metal: The 80, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small, and poor for tin. The 90, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, poor for tin. In the 100, west of Metal engine-shaft, we are still cross-cutting to intersect the north part of the lode. The 122, driving east of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 ft. wide, poor for tin. The 132, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 2 ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. The 140, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 3 ft. wide, worth about 10f. per fathom. Our tribute department is looking much the same as it has for some time. All our machinery throughout the mine is working very well. Metal new engine is working as well as we could wish.

GWYDHY PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Nov. 10: The lode in the middle level end is about 10 in. wide, with a solid lead of lead ore of 4 in. wide. The stops are as last reported. The dressing goes on satisfactorily.

HARWOOD.—J. Race, Nov. 4: On Monday I set the remaining part of the stopes to four men, at 30s. per fm., worth 8 fms. of ore per fm.; they will have it done in a week, and then we shall get to work in the end, which is worth 1 ton of ore per fm. We are dressing the ore, having fine weather for that purpose; I expect to have a good parcel of ready about Christmas.

HAWKMOOR.—J. T. Phillips, Jas. Richards, Nov. 8: At the engine-shaft, sinking below the 60, we have no change to notice. In the rise to the east of shaft, in back of the 60, we have taken down no lode, and propose communicating with the level above previous to doing so. In the 50 east we shall be taking down the lode in the next week, when we will furnish you with particulars. In the 40 east the lode is disordered by a small slide; we have not fully opened on it to the east of the slide side, consequently can say nothing of its value. The stopes in the back of this level are much the same on the average, producing about 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 30 east the lode is unproductive. We have taken down no lode in the 30 west. At West Hawkmoor we have commenced driving west on a kindly branch, about 4 in. big, producing good stones of copper ore.

HEWWARD UNITED.—T. Piercy, Nov. 10: Ward's Shaft: The cross-cut south of this shaft has not reached the point, but I expect to cut it in a few yards. The sump sinking in the bottom of the 55 yard level is rather close; the vein 4 in. wide, full of small lumps of lead ore. I expect this to alter every day. The forepart of the 55 yard level has changed very much to-day; the vein is 13 in. wide. I had lumps of ore of 1/2 cwt. This is likely to turn out well. The new sump in the 43 yard level is better than before seen; the vein 2 ft. 6 in. wide; if it continues as now it will do well. The western sump is not half so good as last reported. The tributaries are going on as usual. We sold 30 tons of ore at the sale to-day, at 12f. 17s. per fm.

HERD'S FOOT.—T. Trevillion, Nov. 10: There has not been any lode taken down in the 127 fms. level since my last report; it has every appearance of a large and strong lode, and in order to hasten the drivage of this level, which is a good deal behind the 117 end, I have set the same to drive by the side of the lode for the present month. There is one stop in the back of this level, yielding about 4 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 117 south is 3 ft. wide, and will yield 12 cwt. of lead per fm., with good ground for exploring—present price 37. 15s. per fm. There are three stopes working in the back of this level, yielding on an average 10 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 105 is for the present disordered by a slide, but from its appearance I think it will soon

improve again. There are five stopes working in the back of this level, yielding on the average 9 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 97 south is improved in appearance, making a more masterly lode, and I am of opinion we shall get a good lode in this direction; it is 2 ft. wide, yielding 9 cwt. of lead per fm. There are two stopes working behind this end, yielding 9 cwt. of lead per fm. We shall sample next week 80 tons of lead ore, which has the appearance of the usual quality. Our engine, pitwork, and stamps are in good working order, and our pay and setting passed off in its usual satisfactory manner.

HINGSTON DOWN.—T. Richards, Nov. 9: Morris's engine-shaft will produce about 3 tons of ore per fm. The 116 west about 2 tons per fm. The 100 west about 1 ton per fm. The rise in back of the 100 west about 5 tons per fm. The stopes in back of the 100 will produce 6 to 7 tons per fathom. The winze below the 95 will produce from 3 to 4 tons per fm. There is no change of importance in any other part of the mine.

HOLMBUSH.—N. Seccombe: In the 145 west the lode continues unproductive of any ore to value. The lode in the winze sinking below the 145, west of lead lode, is producing over 2 tons of ore per fathom; this winze is now about 3 fms. deep, and the lode consists of two branches of ore, each 6 in. wide, with a small horse of killas between them, which is diminishing as the lode goes down. There is every reason to expect that this will be a good productive lode in a little further sinking. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 145, west of Lemon's winze, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fathom; these stopes are suspended until a communication is made below with the 160. A winze is now set to sink below this place, to communicate with the 160; the lode in the winze will produce full 25 tons of ore per fathom. In the 160 west the lode has not been taken down in the past week, but from its appearance it will be equally as good as when last taken down—producing from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fathom; a rise is being put up in the back of this level, where the lode will produce 8 tons of rich ore per fathom for the length of the rise—12 fms. The sinking of the diagonal shaft continues, and a good progress is making. The lode in the 160 east is from 1 ft. to 18 in. wide, composed principally of quartz, with occasional spots of ore, but not to any value. The eastern stopes, in back of this level, will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. The middle stopes are suspended until a communication is made by driving 2 fms. or 3 fms. from the eastern stopes to facilitate the sinking. The western stopes are producing full 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 132 south, on the lead lode, continues poor; the men are now put to drive a cross-cut east through the lode.

HUCK WORTHY BRIDGE.—A. Pryor, Nov. 10: The appearance of the mine continues much the same as last reported. In the 15 west we have cut through the lode, and find it full 11 feet wide; we shall now begin to take down that portion of the lode standing from the cross-cut to the end, which is about 4 fms. to the west. The winze sinking below adit continues to yield just the same as last reported, and the shaftmen are proceeding favourably with their work.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Nov. 5: During the past week there have been two large branches met with in the 115 cross-cut south, about 4 in. wide, containing quartz, mica, mica, and spots of copper ore, and the ground is very strongly mineralised, so that we consider it prudent to continue driving south, to prove whether we have the main part of the lode or not. There is no change of importance in either of the rises in the 15's east or west of shaft, during the past week. The lode in the 70 west is looking very kindly, yielding good stones of ore; the above-named end is up to the winze, which is sinking in bottom of 50, so we have suspended the end for a time, and put the men to rise, in order to effect a communication with all possible dispatch, as there is a quantity of water in the winze, which greatly impedes our progress in sinking. There are about 2 fms. of ground standing between the rise and the winze unexplored, and we hope to hole in about nine days or a fortnight from this time; so by doing we shall lay open many fathoms of valuable ground. The lode in the winze in the 56 west is worth about 30f. per fathom for the length of the winze—12 fms. The lode in the stopes in back of same level is worth 20f. per fathom. In the 55 there is no change to notice since last report; the lode is still large, producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 45 east is very much improved during the past week; it is now worth 7f. per fathom, and very likely to become more valuable ore long. The lode in the pitch in back of the same level is still worth 20f. per fathom. No change in the tribute department generally.—**Eastern Mine:** In the 60 cross-cut, driving north, the ground is very much eased, and strongly mineralised. The lode in the 60 east is 2 1/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mica, and stones of ore, a very kindly lode; here we are expecting an improvement daily.

LADY BERTHA.—F. C. Harpur, Nov. 8: I have nothing particularly to inform you of to-day in any part of the mine, more than to say that we have cut the cross-course in the 41 east, and hope from the appearance of the upper levels that as soon as we get clear of it we shall have on it. We have sampled 129 tons (computed).

J. Motherell.—Nov. 9: In the 41 east we are in the cross-course about 2 ft., and no sign of being through. No other alteration throughout the mine since last reported.

LADY FRANCIS.—W. B. Collom, Nov. 5: Setting Report: Eales's shaft to sink below the 84 by six men and three boys, at 15f. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and peach. The 84 to drive east of Eales's by four men, at 5f. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of hard spar, with spots of grey ore native copper, but not to value. The 84 to drive west of Eales's by two men, at 21f. 15s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and decomposed granite—unproductive; ground driven last month 6 fms., at 7f. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of a very hard spar, capel, and iron. The winze on Wright's lode to sink by six men, at 13f. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and killas, with spots of copper ore of no value. The winze is sunk about 7 fms. 4 ft. under the adit level; its underlay is 9 ft. in a perpendicular lathom. Eales's shaft to sink from surface by nine men, at 28f. per fathom; we have sunk about 7 fms. through the lode, but no north wall yet.

NORTH FRANCIS.—Nov. 5: Setting Report: Eales's shaft to sink below the 84 by six men and three boys, at 15f. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of soft spar and peach. The 84 to drive east of Eales's by four men, at 5f. per fathom; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of hard spar, with spots of grey ore native copper, but not to value.

The 84 to drive west of Eales's by two men, at 21f. 15s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and decomposed granite—unproductive; ground driven last month 6 fms., at 7f. per fathom; the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of a very hard spar, capel, and iron. The winze on Wright's lode to sink by six men, at 13f. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar and killas, with spots of copper ore of no value. The winze is sunk about 7 fms. 4 ft. under the adit level; its underlay is 9 ft. in a perpendicular lathom. Eales's shaft to sink from surface by nine men, at 28f. per fathom; we have sunk about 7 fms. through the lode, but no north wall yet.

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which is well worth the trouble, and the men are well paid, and the cost is low.

South Dolcoath and Carnarthen Consols.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 8: The work setting: The 70 cross-cut to drive north by four men, at 31. 10s. per fathom. The adit level to drive south by four men, at 27. 10s. per fathom. In this salt the lode laterally cuts in a disordered state, and still going on with the cross-course; it produces tolerable good gossan, with a small portion of black ore.

South Lady Bertha.—R. Unsworth, Nov. 10: Saturday last was our setting-day, when the following bargains were let:—The 40 to drive east, on north side of the adit, by four men, limited the month, at 31. 10s. per fathom. The 40 to drive south, by three men, limited 10 fms. certain, at 32. per fathom. The winze to sink under the 30, by six men, limited 6 fms., or the month, at 67. 10s. per fathom; filling and landing all the staff in the mine, by two men, at 67. 10s. per month. In the 40 east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, producing quartz, spar, mica, and good stones of copper ore; the lode is hard and wet, and I have set the men to drive on the north part of it to save expense, so we can cross-cut the south lode, on cross-course, is without alteration since last report; and I have let 10 fms. certain to push on this level as fast as possible to cut the south lode. In the winze in the bottom of the 30 the lode is full 6 ft. wide, worth 1½ tons of copper ore per fm. I have set the men to sink on the south part of the lode of veins, which can be taken away after it is hoisted to the 40 at an advantage, and less expense than can be done now in sinking.

South Wheal Betsy.—W. Stephens, Nov. 8: In the stopes from the rise in the back of the 32 the lode is worth about 5 cwt. of lead per fm. In the end, driving south of the whinstone, we have no change of importance since my last report. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 are producing saving work for lead. In the new shaft we cannot work for the water, by reason of so much rain. The end in the south of the new shaft is spotted with lead and a small portion of green and black copper. We continue to sink on the great copper lode, the lode being 6 feet wide, composed of gossan, peach, green and black copper ore, and I have reason to believe that at a deeper point we shall have a productive lode. We continue to extend further north.

St. Austell Consols.—R. H. Williams, Nov. 5: The rise in the 45 is very bad ground at present; there is no change in any part of the mine since last reported. If the ground does not shortly improve in the 45 in rising I shall endeavour to put down a link from the 35 on the lode.

St. Day United.—F. Pryor, E. Ralph, J. Cock, C. Oates, J. Gilbert, Nov. 1: Wheal Unity District: The 97, east of Cornish, is producing stones of ore, but not sufficient to value. The 80, east of Singer's, is producing a little copper and tin, and presents a better appearance than for some time past. In the rise in the back of the 134, east of Tadpole engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of ore. In the east-cut driving south of Slim's, in the 101, to cut Garry's lode, the ground is hard, and we calculate to have about 10 fms. more to drive. Our tribute department in this district is much the same as for some time past.—Polidice District: Since our last meeting we have completed Trussell's north shaft to the 154, and shall at once commence to drive east and west of the same; we would here remark we have some distance to drive before we reach the ore ground down in the 144; the shaft having been sunk, as mentioned in our former reports, between two distinct bunches of ore. The 144 has been driven during the last eight months 13 fms. 3 ft. 4 in.; the lode varying from 2 to 5 ft. wide, and has produced from 1 to 6 tons per fm.; the present end is producing 5 tons per fm. The 144 west has been driven in the same time 17 fms. 4 ft. 2 in.; lode large for the whole distance; the first 14 fms. yielded 5 tons per fm., and the last 3 fms. produced 1 ton per fm. The present end is of the same value. The 134, east of shaft, has been driven 21 fms., the last 6 fms. poor, the first 18 fms. worth 3 tons per fathoms in the stopes in the back of the 144, east of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons per fm. The stopes in the back of the same level, west of shaft, is worth 3 tons per fm. The 144, east of shaft, on tin lode, is producing saving work. At No. 1 winze, sinking below the 134, to communicate with the 144, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12f. per fm. The stopes over. We have commenced cutting out in this level. In the winze sinking below the 60, north of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of lead ore, but not to value. No change in the rise in the back of this level since last reported on, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 70, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of barytes, gossan, and lead ore, worth for the latter 10 cwt. per fathom. In the 60, south of this shaft, the lode is 30 in. wide, yielding stones of lead ore, but not to value. No change in the rise in the back of this level since last reported on, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 70, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, and slightly impregnated with lead ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. We are not yet to the run of the bunch seen in the stopes over. We have commenced cutting out in this level. In the winze sinking below the 60, north of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide—saving work for lead ore. In the 60, north of shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of this level, north and south of No. 1 winze, north of shaft, the lode is much as usual, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The same reports apply to the stopes in the said level, south of Bonville's. Nothing new in the tribute department. The water has increased so much that we have a difficulty to keep it under. The last sampling of ore weighed 71 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr.

West Basset.—W. Roberts, Nov. 8: On the north lode, in the 134 fm. level, east of Thomas's engine-shaft, on east lode, we have loose ground—barytes, oxide of iron, sivan, with stones of ore, but not to value. We calculate upon intersecting the main lode in about 2 fms. further driving. We cannot drive the 80 north for the present. In the 70, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of barytes, gossan, and lead ore, worth for the latter 10 cwt. per fathom. In the 60, south of this shaft, the lode is 30 in. wide, yielding stones of lead ore, but not to value. No change in the rise in the back of this level since last reported on, worth 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the 70, south of Field's shaft, the lode is 3½ feet wide, and slightly impregnated with lead ore, but not sufficient to set a value on. We are not yet to the run of the bunch seen in the stopes over. We have commenced cutting out in this level. In the winze sinking below the 60, north of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide—saving work for lead ore. In the 60, north of shaft, the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 8 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes in the back of this level, north and south of No. 1 winze, north of shaft, the lode is much as usual, yielding 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. The same reports apply to the stopes in the said level, south of Bonville's. Nothing new in the tribute department. The water has increased so much that we have a difficulty to keep it under. The last sampling of ore weighed 71 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr.

West Fowey Consols.—W. Stephens, E. Dunstan, Nov. 7: In the 110, west of Doeble's shaft, on Doeble's lode, the lode is small and poor. In the 110, west of Doeble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 5f. per fm. for copper ore. We expect this end to improve as we get further west, as there is a good lode gone down below the 100. In the 100, east of Doeble's shaft, on Protection lode, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 7f. per fm. for copper ore. In the 90, west of Doeble's shaft, on Doeble's lode, the lode is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, worth 15f. per fm. for copper ore. The same level east is at present poor. In the 80, east of Doeble's shaft, on Doeble's lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 10f. per fm. for copper ore.—West, or Tin Part: In the 123, east of Puckey's north shaft, on Puckey's lode, the lode is at present poor. In the 110, east of same shaft, on same lode, the lode is 9 ft. wide, worth 20f. per fm. for tin. In the winze sinking below the 100, on same lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 12f. per fm. for tin. The stopes in the back of this level still continue to yield satisfactorily to the stamps. All other parts of the mine not named are as last reported.

West Par Consols.—J. Webb, Nov. 10: We are rising from the back of the 65 under Dancks's shaft: the lode is 1½ ft. wide, containing a little tin. The lode in the 55 east is 2 ft. wide, with a little tin and copper—promising lode. This being the thermos level going in whole ground, it will be important to find good mineral ground here. The ground in the north cross-cut is a little improved, but still slow to drive, although apparently good character rock for mineral. The late floods have increased the water in the mine very much.

West Snailbeach.—Jas. Richards, Nov. 10: There is no alteration in the mine since last report.

West Tolvadden.—J. Thomas, Nov. 10: Since I last reported we have been driving the 20 east by the side of the lode. The lode is about 2 ft. wide, with a branch of yellow and grey copper ore, up and down the end, from 10 to 14 inches in width, of a superior quality. We blasted a hole in the end to day, and from 4 to 6 cwt. of copper was broken, of the most excellent description. In the bottom of the level we have a lode of copper ore 18 inches wide. It appears to be improving in depth as it approaches the intersection of the south branch. This branch is from 8 to 10 inches in width, of the same character as that of the lode. There is stronger indications of a large deposit of copper ore near the bottom of this level. In the 20 the ground is improving—getting softer daily. I expect still greater improvements as we sink and extend our levels. We are dressing our ore to meet our sampling in due time.

West Trevelyan.—J. D. Osborn, Nov. 5: In the 38, driving east and west from Carter's shaft, there has been no lode taken down this week, but intend doing so next week, when we will report its character. The 28, driving west, is improving; I have broken to day some good stones of black and grey ore from the end; we are carrying about 2 feet of the south part of the lode, and are occasionally cutting through it. The winze sinking below the 20, west of Carter's, is sunk this week 5 ft.; no lode taken down, but we intend doing so next week, when we shall be opening out ground. There is no alteration in the 10 and 20, driving west of Carter's, since last report.

West Tintagel.—R. Bray, Nov. 5: The brasses have arrived at the mine, and the new pump on the way, so I hope to have the water in fork again soon.

Tola'aine.—Nov. 5: The lode at Field's shaft, sinking below the adit level, is 16 in. wide—unproductive; the men are making good progress in sinking. In the adit end west the lode is 8 in. wide, consisting of gossan and spots of ore, but not to value. The stopes in back of the adit level west is worth from 10f. to 12f. per fathom. We have not met with any lode or branch in the adit cross-cut, driving south of Field's shaft, since last reported. The lode in the adit end, east of Field's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of gossan ore per fathom.—The North Branch: In stripping down this branch eastward it is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the rise in back of the adit, east of Field's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of ore per fathom—a fine looking lode.

Theloweth.—T. Richards, Nov. 7: The lode at the engine-shaft, sinking below the 110, will yield from 6 to 7 tons of copper ore per fm. The winze sinking below the 110, east of the engine-shaft, will yield 5 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 110 east the lode will yield good stones of copper ore—promising lode. The 90, west of Woodfall's shaft, will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 70, west of Woodfall's shaft, the lode will yield 2 tons per fm. Other places without much alteration.

Thelons Consols.—R. James, E. Poulton, Nov. 9: No change since last report.

Tretho, so that our progress during the past fortnight has been slower than usual; we hope soon to get through this, and be able to sink as fast as formerly. We have intersected a lode in the 20 cross-cut, south of Edwards's, but do not think it is the Mine Park lode; we shall, therefore, extend a little further south before we drive into it. Michel's smelters have been engaged in cutting ground for lowering the deep lode, in order to drain sufficiently deep to fix the bearings and cisterns for new plugger-lift at the 60 fm. level. There are two tribute pitches, and one part of each sloping in the back of the 60, we have 10 fathoms more to drain to the bottom of the shaft, where repeats all in sloping there is a good lode, that will produce from 2 to 2½ tons of ore per fm. Russell's shaft is drained to the 60, but a little damaged ground there prevents us for the present from examining and clearing the level, and this we hope will be set over in a day or two. The 30 is cleared and repaired so far as the white on Tregeagle's lode; this answers our purpose, as all we require here is ventilation for driving the 20 to towards the tin, and which will be prospected with as little delay as possible. The winze sinking under the adit, under Mine Park shaft, is producing saving work for tin. The lode in the deep adit, west of Mine Park shaft, has much improved in its appearance; it is now 4 ft. wide, the north part of which, about 3 ft. in width, is principally composed of mica, and spotted with yellow copper ore; and there is a strong indication that something better will soon follow, particularly as this is approaching the junction of another lode which affected me beneficially in the 21. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the 24 is still large, and, being good tribute ground, we are now driving east on the north part of this level from the point of junction; the lode here is promising and ore throughout, but not sufficient to value. The pitches throughout the mine are producing a fair quantity of ore.

Treweathena.—T. Richards, W. Howe, Nov. 9: The engine-shaft is down the required depth for a 100 fm. level, and the cross-cut commenced and driven about 1 fm. The new shaft, in the north ground, is down 13 fms. 1 ft. below the surface.

Tyne Head.—J. C. Little, July, 1859: Having made a careful survey and general plan of this grant, with section of Sir John's vein, I now forward them, and beg to make a few remarks which may be of some service in explanation thereof. With respect to the present working operations, four men are continuing the low level southward, in Tyne bottom plate, on the west side of Sir John's vein, and are now in from the level mouth about 117 fathoms. On reference to the plan, it will be observed that the east and west veins ought to intersect Sir John's between the low level mouth and Fell Dyke (near to the site of the old house, as marked on the plan), a distance of 270 fms., and that the other east and west veins traverse this grant south of the Fell Dyke—Sir John's vein and Meadhead for instance. The first of the six is one of the copper veins seen at Charnock Force, and should intersect Sir John's about 9 fms. north of the Water Blast shaft, consequently has already been cut in the lower level. The other five are yet to cut, the first of which is Green Bank's north vein, and according to the bearing ascertained should intersect Sir John's about 11 fms. south of the low level forcehead, but having the Back Bone to cross it is probable it may be taken out of its course to the south, therefore the exact distance from the forcehead could not be ascertained. The same uncertainty will also apply to all the other veins, as their bearings were got on the south-west side of the 50 fathoms to look well for the 5 or 6 fms. already opened; its size and value are equal to the last, and worth 11f. per fm. The 50 end east is improved; the new lode, about 1 foot wide, is producing copper and blonde, and more favourable for driving; the next and fourth comes the great sulphur vein, or better known as the Back Bone,

and will intersect Sir John's vein, where it was cut, according to Mr. George Milligan's information, in the top level, about 6 fms. south of the third shaft, and so far south of the level forcehead; but as its head will be to the north at the bottom (as shown by the section) it may be cut on the short side of 90 fms. It throws the lode up on the south side 27 fms., and if the low level were driven through, it would then be at the random to the bottom of the white, which I have reason to believe is about 20 fathoms in thickness. The fifth, and last within the Fell Dyke, is a strong vein, seen at the angle of the Tyne, about 40 fms. east of the Smelt Mill, and will intersect the Sun check of the Back Bone nearly opposite where Sir John's vein will be to the north. These intersections I consider to be a most interesting point: the going together of three of the most powerful veins of the whole mining district of Aiston Moor under such favourable circumstances—the fact of having upwards of 50 fathoms of cover upon it, the lode sound, and the favourable angles of intersections, cannot fail of producing great results, and we may almost safely draw the inference that something good will be found either in copper or lead, or both. I have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the best and most interesting trials in the whole district, and will prove to be a source of great profit to the shareholders. What has been done in Sir John's vein above the level is rather limited, and not sufficiently extensive to prove its value. I should recommend the low level to be continued with all possible speed to the first east and west vein, and then a rise put up at the intersection and thoroughly proved. I would also recommend a sum to be put down into the Tyne bottom limestone, and see the vein at that random. The low level should be kept clear of Sir John's vein, so that when any vein crosses it may not go unobserved. I have not shown on the section the throws of the east and west veins, except that of the Back Bone, which I expect, will be found to be a very near approach to truth. The other throws could not be ascertained. It would be well near the top level was opened out, which may be done at a trifling cost, and carefully examined and surveyed and put on the plan. The situation of the washing-floors is very convenient, and might be made complete at little expense. The water-wheel is powerful, and is provided with stamps, and rollers may soon be attached. The miners' shop is very good, and provided with every necessary convenience, along with smiths' shop, &c. Altogether, the company are in a good position for making, or more rather completing, the trial, and should they have in their power to secure at no great cost; as I think, about 5000f. would drive the level up to the Back Bone, and probably what may be found at some of the intersections that will pay the entire cost. The low level will require no further ventilation, as the water-wheel is sufficiently strong to stir it up, which is an important consideration.

WHEAL FRANK MILLS.—J. P. Nicholls, John Cornish, Nov. 9: The 84 north is being driven by the side of the east lode; the ground is easy, and we are making good progress in consequence. In the winze sinking under the 72, in advance of this end (the 84 north), the lode is about 3 feet wide, producing saving work, and opening out tribute ground. The west lode, in the 72 north, is still very large, but has become much easier for driving in, and also improving in value. The stopes in the back of this level has much improved, and will yield about 5 cwt. of lead ore per fm., and looking much kinder than it has for some time past. There is no other alteration worthy of remark since last report.

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WHEAL FURSDON.—J. Richards, Oct. 26: Since our last meeting we have sunk the engine-shaft 15 fms. (which is now 20 fathoms under adit), driven the 10, west of engine-shaft, 30 fms., driven the 10 east 12 fms., also driven the 20 west 17 fms.; the 20 east is driven 10 fathoms. Since last meeting we have raised from this lode 8221. 17s. 1d. worth of tin, which we consider most excellent, taking the depth and extent worked. We have proved that our course of tin is dipping west about 6 ft. in a fathom. The bunch of tin in the adit level was at the engine-shaft, and a little to the east in the 10; we drove 10 fms. west before we reached it, which continued good for 18 fms., when it became discoloured for a short distance, but is now looking very promising to make a good bunch of tin 18 fms. near the clay course, which made the lode so rich in the Wheal Trever and Trevenor Mines. From the dip of the tin from the adit to the 10 we calculate to be 30 fms. to drive west before we reach the bunch of the ground in the 10. We expect to accomplish this in about a fortnight.

WHEAL FURSDON.—J. Richards, Oct. 26: Since our last meeting we have sunk the engine-shaft 15 fms. (which is now 20 fathoms under adit), driven the 10, west of engine-shaft, 30 fms., driven the 10 east 12 fms., also driven the 20 west 17 fms.; the 20 east is driven 10 fathoms. Since last meeting we have raised from this lode 8221. 17s. 1d. worth of tin, which we consider most excellent, taking the depth and extent worked. We have proved that our course of tin is dipping west about 6 ft. in a fathom. The bunch of tin in the adit level was at the engine-shaft, and a little to the east in the 10; we drove 10 fms. west before we reached it, which continued good for 18 fms., when it became discoloured for a short distance, but is now looking very promising to make a good bunch of tin 18 fms. near the clay course, which made the lode so rich in the Wheal Trever and Trevenor Mines. From the dip of the tin from the adit to the 10 we calculate to be 30 fms. to drive west before we reach the bunch of the ground in the 10. We expect to accomplish this in about a fortnight.

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worth on an average 14*l.* per fathom. In the 30 cross-cut, south of Allen's branch, east of the same shaft, we have intersected several branches, poor for mineral, with the ground hard, which is suspended for the present. The stop in bottom of the 75, east of the same shaft, on Allen's branch, is worth 6*l.* per fathom. The stop in back of the same level, on the south branch, is worth 5*l.* per fathom. In the 65, east of the same shaft, on the south branch, the branch is worth 10*l.* per fathom.

TARNER.—J. Hampton, J. Medina, Nov. 8: The 30 cross-cut is in conglomerate ground for copper ore, and we believe this operation in cutting the north lode 10 fms. deeper will lead to good results. The 30 west is worth full 2 tons of superior quality ore per fm.; in driving this cut 2 fms. 2 ft. It has produced from 4 to 5 tons of ore, which is being dressed up to itself, that an assay may be made of the average quality at this level. When this is ascertained you shall be advised of the result, which we believe will be satisfactory. Having commenced the 30 east this week only, we cannot to-day report anything new here, but we fully expect to do so on long, the indications being good. There is no alteration to report in the 20 since last week. All the surface work is progressing satisfactorily, considering the very wet weather we have had lately. We expect to sample about 75 tons of ore the latter part of this month.

COLLIERY OPERATIONS—GETTING COAL BY THE LONG WALL SYSTEM.—We have been favoured by Mr. Lionel Brough with a very interesting lecture delivered by him at the Bristol Mining School on Monday, in which he explains the many advantages which result from the "Long Wall" system of working, and the facility with which, under judicious management, every atom of coal in the seam may be brought to surface. The subject of accidents in coal mines has been more fully, perhaps, discussed than any other in the *Mining Journal*, and the suggestions for their prevention, but it appears that it has been left for Mr. Brough to point out the remedy, and it is to be hoped that a trifling delay in getting returns upon the first outlay will not prevent the general adoption of a plan which is more than any other calculated to ensure safety to the workman, and, ultimately, increased profit to the coal owner. With regard to the plan adopted in some of the pits belonging to Messrs. Foster and B. Gibbons, sen., which is the most approved form of long work, Mr. Brough states that not a man was hurt in the pits thus worked during all the time he was Inspector of the Staffordshire district, whilst in those worked on the "pillar and stall" system accidents were of almost daily occurrence. We shall publish a full report of the lecture in a *SUPPLEMENT* to be given with next week's *Mining Journal*, and trust it will receive the attentive consideration which its importance it merits.

YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.—From an advertisement which appears in another column, it will be seen that the principal manufacturers of this article have given notice that henceforth no guarantee for its wear will be given. This step has been taken in consequence of the manufacturers having been subjected to claims from shipowners for the bad condition of the metal, which failures have been caused by the action of waters impregnated with sulphurated hydrogen, arising from sewage and other impurities in port, and not by any defects of the metal in its own nature. It is considered, moreover, that the merits of yellow metal are so well known, and its resistance to the action of sea water under ordinary circumstances so amply established, that there is no necessity for maintaining a system different to that adopted in the sale of copper sheathing, or of manufactured articles generally.

COATING METALS.—Mr. E. Morewood, Enfield, has patented some improvements in coating metals, the object of which is to give a coating of molten tin, lead, zinc, or compounds of these metals, to sheets or other kinds of iron or copper by passing them between rollers, the frame of which is so constructed that the jaws through which the sheets pass between the rollers are immersed to a considerable depth below the surface of the molten metal. Every part of each plate thus travels through a considerable space under the surface of the molten metal. By means of a bar stretching across, or nearly across, the pot, and descending to the depth of an inch or two into the molten metal, he is further enabled to cause the sheets to pass in on the one side, through a flux, and out at the other, either through no flux at all, or through some other matter than that at which they entered. On the entrance side he generally uses sal ammoniac, sometimes alone, and sometimes mixed with the spent flux, which is taken from the surface of the molten zinc when coating iron with zinc, or with tin and zinc, and on the exit side he generally uses sand or whitening. After coating he cleans the surface by rubbing with bray, by washing and drying the surface, or he gives them an additional coating, by deposition, from a solution of lead or tin. The rollers and guides which he by preference uses, form the subject of a patent not yet completely specified. In coating with lead, zinc, or tin, or their alloys, he proposes that the plates should have a travel of 40 or 50 in., under the surface of the melted metal, which includes the passage down to and through the nip of the rollers as well as the ascent out of the metal. To cause this he either so places a pair of rollers that in case of coating with molten zinc or its alloys, the jaws through which the plates pass shall be at least 4*l* or 5 in. below the surface of the melted metal, and in case of coating with lead or alloys containing 75 per cent. of lead, that the jaws shall be at least 3*l* or 4 in. below the surface of the melted metal, and in case of coating with tin, or alloys thereof (except the alloys of tin and zinc, and except also the alloys of tin and lead), when they contain 75 per cent. of lead, that the jaws shall be at least 2*l* or 3*l* in. below the surface of the melted tin. But he prefers, especially in coating large and comparatively thick sheets, that the jaws should be 12 or 16 in. below the surface, and he prefers to use two or more pairs of rollers so placed that the sheet after leaving one pair shall travel into the pair immediately behind. In order to facilitate and ensure the plate entering with certainty and regularity into the openings between the roller guides, he prefers those made of wrought-iron should be used. These will also be more fully described in the specification of the new patent already referred to. He does not confine himself to precise details, but claims dividing the surface of the molten metal, the use of the spent flux, and his mode of cleaning the surface.

In another portion of our Journal we have entered at much length into the questions mooted with respect to the **GREAT NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**, since which we have received further information, which it is interesting to add. In continuance of the point with reference to the sections to be conveyed to this company, we find that the Commissioner of Crown Lands, in a despatch to the emigration agent in London, under date of June 18, 1859, remarks that "the great deposits of copper ore north of Port Augusta, although long since said to exist, have never been brought into any practical effect until lately, when leases were claimed, and have to-day been taken up by Messrs. Chambers, Finke, and others. Some of the sets have been examined, and extensively tested; and a general conviction now exists that nothing but the want of capital prevents an early and very large addition to our exports of copper. Capt. John Hart (the agent authorised to sell this property by Messrs. Chambers and Finke), an influential colonist, and a person well informed on the subject of our mineral resources, leaves for England by this mail; and I have requested him to place himself in communication with you on the subject of emigrants from the mining districts of Cornwall and Devon. Of course, the company or companies that he represents forming in England must fully satisfy you as to the actual capital they are going to invest, the genuineness of their formation and its objects, and their capability of carrying them out. When so satisfied, and when the machinery and staff are prepared, you may safely enter miners of their selection for free passages, within the existing regulations, and at the rate of one adult for every 100*l.* *base* intended for investment in works for our mineral lands."

Another point of importance which we must not omit to mention here is the fact that subscriptions have been paid for 115,000 shares, and that the principal applicants are merchants and others long connected with the colony, which is further evidence of the estimation in which these mineral estates are held by those who have the means of obtaining the earliest and best information as to discoveries made and progress of works. Indeed, from the published reports and the massive malachite nuggets, as well as numerous specimens of the richest ore, which have been sent to this country, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt in the minds of unbiased and thinking men in which it is introduced. These are, in fine, statements so plain and convincing that they cannot be easily overlooked or controverted, and prove most substantially that in this undertaking speculation seems to take the character of certainty, and enterprise to be synonymous with success.

MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.—It appears that the necessity of developing the mineral resources of our colonies is now generally acknowledged, and from the ready manner in which the capital demanded for the Great Northern Copper Mining Company of South Australia has been subscribed, it is evident that English capitalists are both able and willing to supply funds where the prospects of a fair remuneration for the outlay is demonstrated. The success of the South Australian company alluded to has induced the promoters of the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company of Newfoundland to bring forward their project, relying on support equal to that which was given to their predecessor, from the fact that although the percentage of metal in the ore is lower than the South Australian, some considerable quantities have been sold at the rate of 50*l.* per ton, and the mines are close to the shipping port. The capital is fixed at 50,000*l.*, in 17 shares, and the liability of the shareholders is limited.

CO-OPERATION AMONGST COLLIERIES.—Last week a largely-attended meeting of colliers was held at Worksborough Bridge, near Barnsley, to take into consideration the best means to form a coal company of their own, under the Limited Liability Act. Mr. John Hartley was called to the chair, and after some remarks called upon Mr. Charles Sizack, who stated that the miners of the districts were in a precarious condition. They had many times tried to form themselves into a Union, and had at last succeeded. He considered that the attempted reduction of 16 per cent. by the masters was the greatest blessing that had ever come to the mining population. Mr. Richard Mitchell, the secretary of the Miners' Association, next addressed the meeting, advocating the importance of co-operation amongst miners. If 2000 colliers would pay 1*l.* per fortnight, this in 20 fortnights would amount to 200*l.* This would purchase a small coal-field, and the 1*l.* per fortnight continued would bring in 10*l.* fortnightly, which would buy materials and pay wages. At the close of the meeting the following resolution was carried:—That it is the opinion of this meeting that a coal miners' company ought to be started forthwith, under the Limited Liability Act.

We understand that the Seaton and Crosby Coal Company have leased from the Earl of Lonsdale the royalties of nearly the whole of the parish of Seaton, from Finsbury to Workington Harbour. Boring has already commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Munster, the manager and proprietor. It is anticipated that coal will be found to last for 500 years to come. When the new shafts are in working the coal company and the hematite iron company, close by, will reciprocate benefits most important to their mutual prosperity.—*Cumberland Pacyet.*

MINE ACCIDENT.—At Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), on Nov. 3, J. Barkla met with injuries underground, from which he subsequently died. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" returned.

* * * With next week's *JOURNAL* we shall give a *SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET*, in which the papers on the Mines and Mining Districts of West Cornwall will be continued.—Mr. Loam on the Cornish Engine: Steam Cases.—Mr. Lionel Brough on Improvements in Colliery Operations.—On some Mineral Districts of Spain.—Monthly Review of Scientific Topics.—Treatment of Ores, and Extraction of Metals.—Some Particulars respecting Mr. Radley's Golden Vision.—The Monthly Report from our Melbourne Correspondent.—Several Papers on Mines and Manufactures in Australasia.—A New Route to Australia, and some Letters and Miscellaneous Matters on hand.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, November 11, 1859.

COPPER.	£ s. d.	BRASS.	Per lb.
Copper wire	0 1 2	Sheets	10 <i>l</i> 4 <i>l</i> —11 <i>l</i> 4 <i>l</i>
ditto tubes	0 1 2 <i>l</i> —0 1 2 <i>l</i>	Wire	10 <i>l</i> 4 <i>l</i>
Sheathing & bolts	0 1 0	Tables	12 <i>l</i> 4 <i>l</i> —13 <i>l</i>
Bottoms	0 1 0 <i>l</i>		
Old (Exchange)	0 0 10 <i>l</i>		
Best selected	10 <i>l</i> 10 0		
Tough cake	10 <i>l</i> 10 0		
Tough	10 <i>l</i> 10 0		
Burra Burra	11 <i>l</i> 0 0		
IRON.	Per Ton.		
Bars, Welsh, in London	6 15 0 7 0 0		
Ditto, to arrive	6 10 0 6 12 6		
Nail rods	7 7 6 7 10 0		
Staples, in London	7 15 0 9 0		
Bars, ditto	8 5 0 9 10 0		
Hoops	9 0 0 9 15 0		
Sheets, single	3 15 0 4 15 0		
Pig, No. 1, in Wales	4 10 0 5 5 0		
Barred metal, ditto	5 12 0 6 15 0		
Bars, common, ditto	5 12 0 6 15 0		
Ditto, merchant, in泰	5 12 0 6 15 0		
Ditto, railway, in Wales	5 12 0 6 15 0		
Ditto, Swed. in London	11 15 0 6 10 0		
To arrive	12 5 0		
TIN-PLATES.	Per Ton.		
English Pig	21 0 0 23 5 0		
Ditto sheet	22 10 0 22 15 0		
Ditto red lead	23 15 0 24 0 0		
Ditto white	29 0 0 31 0 0		
Ditto patent shot	25 0 0 25 10 0		
Spanish	26 15 0 21 0 0		
* At the works, £s. to £s. 6 <i>l.</i> per box less.			
TIN.	Per Ton.		
English, blocks	132 0 0		
Ditto, Bars (in barrels)	133 0 0		
Ditto, Refined	135 0 0		
Barnea	134 0 0		
Strals	136 0 0 131 0 0		
TIN-PLATES.	Per Ton.		
IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. bx. ..	1 11 6 1 13 6		
IX. Ditto 1st quality	1 17 6 1 19 6		
IC Ditto 2d quality	1 19 6 1 21 0		
IX. Ditto 2d quality	1 15 6 1 17 0		
IC Coke	1 15 6 1 16 0		
IX. Ditto	1 11 6 1 12 0		
Canada plates	10 0 0 10 0		
In London	30 <i>l</i> less at the works.		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	10 <i>l</i> 10 <i>l</i>		
Indian Charcoal Pigs	10 <i>l</i> 10 <i>l</i>		
STEEL.	Per Ton.		
Swedish	20 <i>l</i> 0 21 <i>l</i> 0 0		
To arrive	21 0 0		
LEAD.	Per Ton.		
English Pig	31 0 0 23 5 0		
Ditto sheet	32 10 0 22 15 0		
Ditto red lead	33 15 0 24 0 0		
Ditto white	39 0 0 31 0 0		
Ditto patent shot	35 0 0 25 10 0		
Spanish	36 15 0 21 0 0		
* At the works, £s. to £s. 6 <i>l.</i> per box less.			
REMARKS.	Metals have remained quiet, but the market has kept tolerably steady, and prices have undergone comparatively little change.		
COPPER.	The smelters are still very well off for orders, but there is a total absence of anything approaching activity; the orders from India the last two or three mails have been small, and mostly limited at less than fixed rates. Burra Burra, 110 <i>l.</i> ; Kapunda, 109 <i>l.</i> ; Copiapo in ingots, a quality becoming much approved by founders, shippers, and others, price 105 <i>l.</i> to 106 <i>l.</i> per ton,		
IRON.	The demand for all kinds of iron is quiet; no stir whatever in the market. Rails are dull, at former rates. Welsh bars have been sold at 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>l.</i> at the works. Staffordshire descriptions are slightly easier, more particularly second qualities. In Scotch pigs there is an improved enquiry, and m.m. have ruled from 51 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>l.</i> to 52 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>l.</i> , closing at latter price.		
LEAD.	The demand is dull, which has been the case for a long time past, with prices gradually receding; it appears now, however, that prices have reached a point that a considerable business may shortly ensue.		
SPELTER.	A fair enquiry has existed, and several lots have been sold at prices varying from 20 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>l.</i> to 21 <i>l.</i> , with the exception of 100 tons sold at 20 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>l.</i> per ton.		
TIN.	English is improving. Barnea, in Holland, is quoted at 79 <i>l.</i> ; it could be bought here at about 134 <i>l.</i> to 135 <i>l.</i> Straits, 130 <i>l.</i> to 131 <i>l.</i>		
TIN-PLATES.	There is a little more enquiry, and prices are firmer.		
STEEL.	Swedish is quoted at 19 <i>l.</i> per ton; KB brand, 20 <i>l.</i> ; faggots, 20 <i>l.</i> to 21 <i>l.</i> per ton. QUICKSILVER.—7 <i>l.</i> per bottle of 75 lbs.		

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 10.—The stagnation in the market here continues, the advices for metals received since our last by the mails from the East Indies, Australia, the United States, and the River Plate not having tended to impart any vigour to it, reporting as they do either an interruption to business, owing to the increased tariff, heavy stocks of goods offering low cost of importation in some instances, or political affairs so unsettled as to derange commercial transactions entirely. These are the features that characterise the reports from the different foreign markets alluded to, and until the turn of the year no improvement can be expected from these distant sources. Meanwhile, with a healthy home trade, the makers generally must cultivate the domestic demand as much as possible, and with the export orders that will be given out in the interim, they will not have much difficulty in tiding over Christmas. Welsh bars here are dull of sale, and being always a lean business to the holders of stock, cheap lots offered by London brokers have not tempted dealers to buy to any extent. Other descriptions of manufactured iron, as also the more valuable metals, are without material change. Tin-plates, coke especially, more enquired for, the impression prevailing that they have touched the lowest point. Scotch pig-iron has attracted more attention from speculators, and transactions have taken place to-day at 51*l.* 5*l.* cash, and 53*l.* 5*l.* three months open, mixed numbers, warrants, f.o.b. in the Clyde. The shipments this week are 9123 tons, against 8748 tons in the corresponding period of last year. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Welsh bars, 6*l*. 5*l.* to 6*l*. 7*l*. 6*l.* to arrive, 6*l*. 10*l*. ex warehouse; Staffordshire, best bars, 7*l*. 10*l*. to 8*l*. 5*l.*, according to quality; nail rods, 7*l*. 7*l*. 7*l*. 6*l.* to 8*l*. 7*l*. 6*l.* to 8*l*. 5*l.*; sheets, 9*l*. 9*l*. 10*l*.; Scotch pig-iron, No. 1, g.m.b., 6*l*. per ton. Copper: Cake and tile, 10*l*. 10*l*. per ton; sheathing, 1*l*. per lb. Lead: Pig, 21*l*. to 21*l*. 10*l*.; sheet, 22*l*. 6*l*. to 25*l*. 10*l*. per ton.—Tin: Common, 132*l*; refined, 135<i

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.*

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENT to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Percentage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Also A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrs. WATSON and CUELL's Mining offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

Also, STATISTICS OF THE MINING INTEREST. By W. H. CUELL.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR, published every Thursday morning, price 6d. or £1 per annum, contains Special Reports of Mines, and the Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, from an exclusive resident agent; also, Special Recommendations and Advice upon all subjects connected with Mining, and interesting to Investors and Speculators. A Record of Daily Transactions in the Share Market, Metal Sales, and General Share Lists, &c. Edited by J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., and published by WATSON and CUELL, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, N.B. Messrs. WATSON and CUELL have made a selection of a few dividend and progressive mines, which they have reason to believe will pay good interest, with a probability, also, of a rise in value, the names and particulars of which will be furnished on application.

INVESTMENTS IN BRITISH MINES.—Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1859, with Particulars of the Principal Dividend and Progressive Mines, Table of the Dividends Paid in the last Two Years, &c., and of SPECIAL REPORTS on VARIOUS IMPORTANT MINES, IS NOW READY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Reliable information and advice will at any time be given on application. Also, COPIES of "BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT." By J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.R.S. Pg. 356, boards, price 3s. 6d., by post 4s. See advertisement in another column.

Nearly ready, price One Guinea to subscribers,
SECTIONS OF THE MOUNTAIN LIMESTONE, SWALEDALE, YORKSHIRE, showing Forty Dislocations or Veins of Lead Ore, varying in Thickness from One to Forty Fathoms, with the most Productive and Unproductive portions of each Vein. By LONSDALE BRADLEY, M.R.A.C., F.G.S.

Subscribers' names received at the office of the "Geologist," 154, Strand, London, W.C.

Just published, price 1s., post free for 13 stamps.

NOTES AND MEMOIRS ON METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS. Selected and edited by HENRY CURWEN SALMON, F.G.S. No. I.—GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON THE FORMATION OF ORE VEINS. Translated from the German of Dr. Bernhard Cotta, of Freiberg. Published at the Geologist office, 154, Strand, London.

COAL AND IRON. Parts VI. and VII. of this work are now ready for delivery. Contents:—An Account of a Number of Collieries, showing Depth of Shaft, Number of Workmen Employed, Steam Power, Capital Invested, Redemption of Capital, &c. Evidence on the Profits of Collieries and Ironworks in South Staffordshire, South Wales, Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, &c. Estimate of the Expense of Sinking a Colliery, Mode of Assessing Coal and Iron Mines, Colliery Leases, General Clauses of a Lease, Mode of Valuing Mines and Royalties, Description of a Colliery District, Descent into a Coal Pit, Principal Shipping Ports, &c.

This work is published monthly, and will be completed in sixteen parts, at 2s. 6d. each. To be had of Low, Son, and Co., 47, Ludgate-hill, London; Ainsworth, Manchester; Fordey, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Lockhead, 40, Union-street, Glasgow; the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London, &c.

NEW WEEKLY JOURNAL.

Published this day, seventy-two columns.

T H E S H A R E H O L D E R, Devoted to the guidance and protection of investors. THE SHAREHOLDER is intended to supply a void in newspaper literature, by devoting itself to the guidance and protection of the innumerable class who have invested their capital in joint-stock enterprises. The necessity for such a journal, if felt before, has been greatly enhanced since the passing of the Limited Liability Act, as every day now sends forth some new project that is heralded by a flourish of advertising trumpets and other attractions, to delude the credulous and unwary. A vigilant sentinel over the interests of the community, THE SHAREHOLDER, while not hesitating to recognise the claims of well-grounded schemes to public confidence, will not only raise its warning voice against projects of imposture and fraud, but, by the extensive and varied sources of information at its disposal, will be able to sound the alarm against jobbing and deception in existing companies, a course which, it is hoped, will go far to prevent the recurrence of such disasters as the failure of the Tipperary Bank, the British Bank, and the Western Bank of Scotland, that have brought a scandal upon the commercial world, and entailed ruin and misery upon thousands of families.

In addition to this specialty of THE SHAREHOLDER, it will be, in all other respects, a first-class commercial journal. The proceedings of public companies, banking, railway, canal, mining, gas, assurance, &c., will be fully and regularly reported; and the greatest pains will be taken to present authentic information relating to the shipping interest, and domestic, colonial, and foreign produce. Special attention will be directed to the new mining schemes that are almost daily springing up and courting public favour. The fluctuations in the money market, and in the stocks of public companies, will be duly noted, and the mysterious agencies by which these mutations are sometimes brought about will be fearlessly exposed and made patent to the world.

In the first number will be commenced THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE OLD LADY OF THREADNEEDLE STREET, by an ex-banker, written expressly for THE SHAREHOLDER.

Price 5d.; stamped, 6d. Subscription: Three months, 6s. 6d.; six months, 13s.; twelve months, £1 6s. Post-office orders payable to GEORGE MADDOCK, 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devon.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of GENTLEMEN INTERESTED in MINING in CORNWALL and DEVON, HELD at the TOWN HALL, CAMBORNE, on Wednesday, the 26th day of October,

JOHN ST. AUBYN, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

ROBERT HUNT, Esq., F.R.S., explained the principles on which he proposes that a Miners' Association for these counties should be established, after which the following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—

It was moved by Capt. CHARLES THOMAS, and seconded by CHARLES FOX, Esq., That this meeting approves of the formation of a society to be called "The Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire," which shall devote itself to the encouragement and advancement of mining and mine engineering; promote the exchange of information and ideas, secure the record of the results of experience and observation, devise plans for the education of the practical miner in those branches of science which bear immediately on mining, establish local collections which shall illustrate the geology, mineralogy, and physical phenomena of each district, and by all available methods aim at the improvement of the great mining interests of Western England.

It was moved by STEPHEN H. JAMES, Esq., and seconded by SAMUEL HIGGS, Esq., That since it is important that the advantages of this association should be as accessible as possible to all the miners of Cornwall and Devonshire, it is expedient to divide this great mineral district into four, to be called respectively the Western, the West Central, the East Central, and the Eastern Divisions, and that the leading miners in each division be invited to co-operate, so as to secure a good working arrangement.

It was moved by Capt. THOMAS RICHARDSON, and seconded by Mr. JAMES SIMS, That this association shall consist of Members, who shall be mine agents, officers of mines, or such persons as shall be deemed eligible by a council, who shall pay a subscription of 5s. per annum; of Graduates, who shall be working miners, and who shall pay a subscription of 10s. per annum; of Associates, who shall be the proprietors of mineral property, large mine adventurers and others, who shall have given donations to the association; and of Honorary Members, who shall be such men of eminence as the council may see fit to elect.

It was moved by R. W. FOX, Esq., and seconded by FREDERICK HILL, Esq., That this association shall be governed by a council, to consist of a president, eight vice-presidents, one, at least, of whom to be selected from the members of each division; twelve councillors, three to be selected from each district; a treasurer; four honorary secretaries, one for each division; and a general secretary.

It was moved by ROBERT HART PRICE, Esq., and seconded by R. Q. COUCH, Esq., That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to arrange the details of the organisation of the "Miners' Association of Cornwall and Devonshire," with power to add to their number, and that Mr. Robert Hunt be requested to draw out a statement of the objects of the association, which shall, under the sanction of this committee, be printed and circulated extensively:—

RICHARD DAVY, Esq., M.P.
JOHN ST. AUBYN, Esq., M.P.
NICHOLAS KENDALL, Esq., M.P.
J. J. ROGERS, Esq., M.P.
DR. GEORGE SMITH.
W.M. J. HENWOOD, Esq., F.R.S.
JOHN S. BUCKLAND, Esq.
CAPT. WILLIAM RICHARDS.
CAPT. CHARLES THOMAS.
CAPT. NICHOLAS VIVIAN.
CAPT. JOSEPH VIVIAN.
CAPT. THOMAS RICHARDS.
CAPT. WILLIAM DAWE.

It was moved by WILLIAM BUNGEY, Esq., and seconded by FRANCIS DANIEL, Esq., That Mr. Robert H. Pike be invited to act as treasurer, and Mr. Almond E. Pauli as secretary pro tem.

It was moved by MR. SYDNEY HODGES, and seconded by J. P. BENNETTS, Esq., That the names of persons desirous of becoming members of the "Miners' Association" shall now be received by Mr. Almond E. Pauli, and that subscriptions and donations shall be paid to him, and by him to the treasurer.

It was moved by CHARLES FOX, Esq., and seconded by Capt. JAMES ROWE, That the unanimous thanks of this meeting be, and are hereby, presented to Mr. ROBERT HUNT, for the very valuable and able exposition which he has made of the principles on which he proposes to establish for the counties of Cornwall and Devon a Miners' Association, considering that the attention which he has given to this object for a very considerable period must have been done at a great sacrifice to him of valuable time and labour.

It was moved by Capt. JOSEPH VIVIAN, and seconded by Mr. JOHN CADY, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman, for the able manner in which he has conducted the business of this meeting.

ALMOND E. PAULI, Sec. pro tem.

HUNT TESTIMONIAL.—ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE ARE REQUESTED TO FORWARD THEIR NAMES to the hon-

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

COPPER SMELTING.—Can any of your correspondents afford information as to the parties mentioned by "Anti-Monopolist" as having completed arrangements for taking up ore at prices above those to be obtained at the Ticketings. Numbers now feel as anxious as myself for the full success of such an enterprise.—ONE OF THE OPPRESSED.

PENHARROD AND WHEAL WREY.—Some time since a committee was appointed with a view to investigate the position of this enterprise, financially and otherwise, the result of such investigation to be laid before the adventurers within a specified time. That period has, however, passed long since, but no report to the proprietor has been made—at least, so far as I have been able to ascertain. As some of the members appointed to form this committee of investigation have recently been prominently brought before the public, in rather an undesirable way, in connection with another enterprise (the whole management of which has, however, been entirely changed), it would be exceedingly satisfactory to many directly or otherwise interested in Penharrod and Wheal Wrey to be informed what is likely to be the result of the committee, as also what is the actual position of the adventure. It is to be hoped that the many rumours which, from the fact of their remaining uncontradicted for so long a period, which cannot but have seriously marred the interests of all concerned in the success of the enterprise, are at least exaggerated, to say nothing of their untruthfulness. Could not the Chairman (Mr. Taylor), by affording some explanation upon the matter, dispel many of the apparently malicious remarks which are somewhat freely circulated? If this Notice should prove the means of eliciting the information sought, it would be gladly received by many interested.—W. P.

GILLY MINE (Koch).—The letter from "Truth" can only appear with the writer's name attached.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.—If a member of a committee of management has been elected contrary to the wishes of a minority of the adventurers at which such election takes place, is it competent for that minority to demand a record of the shares held by the parties present, or, if they should so choose, request the votes of the general body of shareholders? This to me appears a matter of the utmost importance, seeing that in some companies the members of a committee of management hold but a very small interest, and, therefore, the success of the undertaking is not to them a matter of such moment as to those whose interest is considerably larger, and to whom the management of the company's affairs should in most cases be entrusted. I say in most cases, because it might so happen that a holder of but a small interest possesses peculiar qualifications for the office, which, however, would soon be evinced to the general proprietor, who would gladly avail themselves of his services. But the point upon which I wish to be informed is, has a shareholder the power to take the sense of the proprietor upon the election of a member of a committee of management?—S.

MILITARY MINES.—The letter from "Truth" can only appear with the writer's name attached.

MINING IN NORWAY.—A correspondent enquired some time since as to the comparative expenses of mining in Norway and England, in answer to which it may be stated that labourers can be obtained in Norway at about 1s. per day. Wood, which is the general fuel of the country, is abundant; and the supply of water, which is at all times obtainable, is ample. These remarks more particularly refer to the Anna Sophia district, which is the most important in the country.—C. W.

HERDSFOOT MINE.—Your remarks respecting the proceedings of this company's meeting, although severe, are such as the party who thought fit to adopt the somewhat inexplicable course might have expected would have been made, after subjecting your reporter to such an ungracious reception. As an inhabitant of Liskeard, I do sincerely trust none of your readers will for one moment suppose that the merchants of this district do in any way concern in the inimical and unhandsome course which, unfortunately for the general body of adventurers, a certain few thought fit to adopt at the late meeting. From the remarks made at that meeting, it would appear that the *Mining Journal*, instead of pursuing its disinterested course in the obtaining of authentic information for the purposes of dissemination among those who, from some cause or another, were unable to attend, that your paper was the object most deeply interested in the original phase that was about to take place in the company's affairs, rather than the adventurers themselves. As a merchant of Liskeard, I, as also many with whom I have conversed upon the subject, altogether renounce the course adopted, as not only injuriously reflecting upon the character of the merchants in this district, but also injuriously affecting the interests of the adventurers.—A MINE MERCHANT.

SHROPSHIRE CONSOLS.—Seeing an enquiry as to this mine in last week's Journal, I beg to say that the engine-shaft has been sunk 8 fms. 3 ft. on the 10th, but in consequence of the influx of water the shaft has been suspended for a time. The 10th has so improved, both in width and quality, all the way, returning beautiful stones of copper (specimens of which may be seen at the office), that the company has determined upon once erecting a steam-engine, instead of waiting until the shaft should have driven in from the bottom, and on prosecuting the work with vigour. They are sanguine that they have got a most valuable property.—A SHAREHOLDER.

QUOTATIONS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.—The daily markins in the Official List of British Mines, published by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, serve rather as a matter of history, showing what the prices of mining shares were at times gone by, than what the prices are on the day on which it is dated. For example, East Basset one day last week were 150 to 155, when the Official List quoted them at 157½ to 162½. This list is watched by the public as a daily guide, and therefore it is important that the quotations it contains should be correct. But stocks and mines are so difficult, that without a regular schooling it is impossible the members of the Stock Exchange can become acquainted with the daily upward tendency, and in others with the depreciation of mining shares; whereas they can safely deal with Consols and Government securities, which generally fluctuate in the same period to a much less extent. It is to be hoped, if the Mining Exchange should agree to publish a daily price list, that they will issue such figures as the shares are marketable at in the moment of business, and so ignore the fictitious markings of the Stock Exchange.—A DAILY EXAMINER: Nov. 9.

MINING IN THE CARDIGAN DISTRICT.—A "Mine Agent," in last week's Journal, gives his opinion as to mining in this district: as a matter of course, he is one of the lucky men in East Cardigan; such being the case, what is his opinion of the granite south of South Cardigan and East Cardigan caister hole? This hole being the most southern hole opened on in both mines, does it not occur to him that there is still a valuable tract of granite to the south of the caister, which is being proved by the cross-cut driving north in South Cardigan when Hooper. This cross-cut is progressing favourably, and may any day show something good, although now, as he says, good for nothing. His opinion is that granite only is productive for copper lodes in this district. I should think not only granite, but the lodes, must be in the run of ore-bearing ground, not too far north or south, running south-east through Cradock Moor, Cardigan, South Cardigan, East Cardigan, Tinternbury, &c.—CARDIGAN: Tinternstock, Nov. 8.

Mr. George Henwood has returned to his residence in London, No. 12, Wilton-square, Islington, from his tour in Scotland and Ireland. Mr. Henwood starts on Monday next for Cornwall and Devon.

THE CARDIGAN DISTRICT.—In reply to a statement in last week's Notabilia, tending to deprecate the value of Great Cardigan Mine, and put forth publicly, in my opinion, with no other intention, I beg to state that the prospects are most encouraging, and there is every reason to believe it will make a good paying concern. The situation is due east of South and East Cardigan Mines, consequently it must embrace the same lodes; it is 660 fms. apart from the former, at the cross files. The engine-shaft is down 23 fms.; in the 19th fms. level a lode was cut through of a very promising character, and underlying north, containing manganite and spots of copper ore; four lodes have been opened on, three north underlays, the other a south underlay; the latter will form a junction with the next lode near the shaft in the 36 fm. level (which will take three months to reach), where levels will most likely be driven to cut the other lodes. The agent informs me that several parties have been examining the locality, and all say that East Cardigan lodes pass at no great distance from the Great Cardigan engine-shaft. Two or three agents have lately inspected the mine, and give most satisfactory reports; one and all say the South and East Cardigan lodes pass through the seat. I have just had an inspection made by Capt. William Taylor, of West Cardigan Mine; it will be found in another column, and every reliance may be placed in his report, as he is a man of undoubted character, and a good practical miner.—HENRY GOULD SHARPE: 32, Poultry, London.

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.—Being a large holder of mine shares, I was not a little pleased to find Mr. J. Y. Watson writing in last week's Journal on the subject of brokers' quotations. This coming from a mine broker must carry additional weight with it on a matter so important as correctness, instead of being "quotations suited to their own transactions." It must have struck all interested in mines that for a long time the printed quotations have been, more or less, such as Mr. Watson described them. Frequently in the same Number of the Journal quotations appear from different parties, varying so at times as to evidence the complete absence of even the appearance of business; in fact, to such an extent as to make it too clear that other motives than correctly advising the public actuate the parties. For a case in point, let me take a mine which has made some stir of late, noticed in your last Journal. Whilst one party calls Herdsfoot 15 to 17, another has 1734, a third 1834, and a fourth 1835; and this when the amount certainly does not warrant a greater difference than from 6s. to 10s. I trust Mr. Watson will work at this matter till he shall have compiled quotations more accurately. The reason only prevents them, as indicated by Mr. Watson.—A CONSTANT EXAMINER: Nov. 9.

WEAL CHARLOTTE.—At a general meeting of this company, on Oct. 19, a resolution was passed that Messrs. J. Phillips, J. Stocker, and Col. Poole, or any two of them, should form a deputation from the adventurers to Mrs. Trevallyn and her son, with a view to arrange the differences with regard to the grant of their property. It appears that the deputation so appointed waited upon Mrs. Trevallyn, who refused to receive them; and her son, the young lord, has also declined any further correspondence upon the subject. May I be permitted to ask whether in an eventuality of this character there is no legal remedy for the adventurers, who aver that the renewal of the lease was promised to them by the father of the present lord?—FIDES.—[If our correspondent refers to another column, he will there find the details of the company's meeting, and the course which the adventurers have determined to pursue.—Ed. M. J.]

WEAL CHARLOTTE.—The present position of this adventure is somewhat complicated.

For example, the ground from which the mine is at the present time making returns is indisputably in the possession of the company, a long lease having been obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; but the ground towards which the various levels are being driven is disputed by the lessor—indeed, some parties have asserted that the lease of that portion of the ground has been actually revoked. The ground in dispute, the lord of which is Mr. Trevallyn, who is yet a minor, is unexplored, and, therefore, its value is unknown. The father of the young lord promised that a lease of his property should be granted to the Wheal Charlotte Company, but, unfortunately, died previous to the completion of the instrument; therefore, the guardians of his successor made an equitable provisional lease, to be held by the company till such time as the young lord should attain his majority, upon which it was promised the lease would be renewed. A report has obtained some degree of credence that the lease has been promised, while the young lord is yet in his minority, to another set of adventurers, organised under the title of the South Wheal Charlotte Company. If this be the case, does not a legal question arise as to the competency of the lessor, or his guardians, to promise a new lease to another set of adventurers while the original body have, if I mistake not, in their possession memoranda which fully verify the statements they have put forth, that to them, and them only, was the renewal of the lease promised—first, by the father of the present lord, and then, after his death, by the guardians of his successor? If memoranda to this effect are really in the possession of the Wheal Charlotte adventurers, how would stand their case in a legal point of view if that lease, contrary to previous agreement, be not renewed, but instead thereof be given to another set of adventurers? Without advertising to the fact that this step, if adopted, is a

in their hands. As to the relative strength of the various ferruginous metals, it seems that cast-steel stands highest upon the list, and where price is not the obstacle it must ultimately supersede all other qualities.

The case of the **CORNWALL CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY v. BENNETT** affords another striking instance of the loose and unbusiness-like manner in which the affairs of joint-stock companies are sometimes carried on. In the case before us it appears that the company, being governed by Table B, was desirous of making, and did make, a call, which call being unpaid by the shareholder, BENNETT, was sought to be recovered from him by action, and the question before the Court was whether there was sufficient evidence of the making of the call prior to the action having been brought. Now, if any act of a company should be clear and capable of proof, surely the making of a call is that act. No doubt a circular was issued to the shareholders of the Cornwall Consolidated Mining Company, no doubt the shareholders met, and no doubt they passed resolution making the call. There was no doubt as to all these facts, but there was a doubt that any proper and binding minute of any one of these important transactions appeared on the company's books, and upon such doubt the present litigation and the present false position of the company are founded.

When the company's books were appealed to and examined in Court, it indeed appeared that there was a minute of a resolution to make calls entered in the company's books in May, 1859; but it was not signed by the Chairman, whose signature was necessary to give validity to the minute. It also appeared that some time afterwards another meeting was called, and that the former resolution had been adopted, but in the meantime the action had been brought against BENNETT. By the constitution of the Cornwall Consolidated Mining Company, it was imperative that the minute authorising such call should be properly signed; for the 61st article required the directors to cause minutes to be made, in books to be provided for that purpose, of all resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the company, and that any such minute, if signed by any person purporting to be the Chairman of any meeting of directors, shall be receivable in evidence, without any further proof. Thus it is that the absence of a simple signature—the neglect to scribble probably not more than twenty letters—has placed the Consolidated Mining Company of Cornwall in its present dilemma, has shown up the loose manner in which its concerns are managed, and will probably be the means of inflicting upon it the costs of an expensive action. How seldom is it that the proceedings of joint-stock companies will stand the scrutiny of a court of law. How seldom are such companies successful when success depends upon the careful and systematic transaction of their official business.

When a call is successfully resisted, or a litigious shareholder is triumphant, directors usually seek to avert blame from themselves by descanting upon the unscrupulous conduct of their opponent, or the craft and skill of the counsel or solicitor opposed to them; but this is mere subterfuge, for in this enlightened age it rarely happens that a counsel or solicitor, however skilful, can fling an unrighteous judgment for their clients. Their acumen consists chiefly in finding out the weak points of their adversary's case, and that case when based upon resolutions passed at meetings is usually vulnerable. This is well known by professional men. The only cure for all this evil is the appointment by every company of competent officers and men of business, or at least of legal advisers, whose advice may be sought and relied upon when matters so important as the making a call are contemplated.

An effort has been made by correspondents of the *Times* to impugn the correctness of the statements set forth in the prospectus of the **GREATER NORTHERN COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**, but, like all attempts of this nature, they have instantly received a most complete refutation; so much so, indeed, that, did we not know to the contrary, it might be supposed that the accusations were made for the sole purpose of substantiating, in a most undeniable manner, the whole contents of the prospectus in question. The allegations were that the extraordinary discoveries within in the past two years in the north of the colony were not embraced in the sections to be conveyed to the Great Northern Company; that the Emigration Agent in this country could not endorse the statements put forth; and that the Burra Burra Company had not proposed to purchase the property now under agreement to be sold to the Great Northern Company. To them the manager at once gave a most unqualified denial; and the City Editor of our contemporary, in introducing the reply, testified as to its correctness, on the authority of letters and communications from colonists and others of unquestionable position and veracity.

In the impression of yesterday the whole case is most carefully reviewed, *pro et con*, and certainly nothing can be more satisfactory for the Company than the impartial manner in which all the points are laid before the public. Nothing further, indeed, is wanting to show in general terms, how loosely, to use the mildest term, the *bona fides* of the enterprise were declared to be fallacious—an attempt to impose on the credulity of the British public; but we think it will be important, for the information of those who have embarked in the enterprise, to go more into detail as respects the refutation of the charges made. Before doing so we will, however, just make one remark with reference to the amount to be paid to the vendors—70,000/- in money and shares, which is a source of grievance to some who write against the project, and simply by alluding to the fact that Mr. SOLOMONS stated in the House of Assembly of South Australia that one section of land, on which it was supposed there were deposits of mineral, had realised 70,000/- by public auction; consequently, at this rate, 70,000/- is not a disproportionate sum for eleven section where mineral is known, and not supposed, to exist.

First, then, with reference to the sections of the Great Northern Company embracing the great discoveries of the two past years, Mr. BONNEY, the Chairman of the Company, says:—

In refutation of this assertion, I need do no more than refer you to the various articles which have appeared in the local journals, and to the official despatches, in which direct allusion is made to the discoveries of Messrs. Chambers and Fink. It is within my knowledge that those gentlemen were amongst the earliest applicants for mineral leases in the northern portion of the colony, and as they have had peculiar facilities for examining the country for a period of upwards of three years, it is reasonable to suppose that they have selected the best portions. As to the 69 or 70 leases spoken of, I forward you an official list of all valid applications for leases existing on July 7 last. Exclusive of the leases applied for by Messrs. Chambers and Fink, 12 of those applications only relate to lands north of Port Augusta, the district in which the property purchased by the Great Northern Mining Company is situated.

This is followed by a communication from the Hon. JOHN BAKER, a gentleman well known both in the colony and this country:—

I forward you the *South Australian Register* of Aug. 18 last, in which you will find a copy of the Governor's despatch of July 18 last. The mineral wealth of the North, spoken of before I left South Australia, in Oct., 1858, was the discovery of Mr. Fink. The mineral wealth alluded to in the Governor's despatch, and about which there has been so much talk in Adelaide, is that contained in the leases to Chambers and Fink, and from which the large block of mafatite (double its present size when I first saw it at Mount Chambers) came. I may add that I receive voluminous letters by every mail, and read all the colonial papers, and have not heard of any other recent important mineral discoveries in South Australia except those of Mr. Fink and the Appelton Mine.

The second point, which refers to the opinion of the Emigration Agent in this country, is set at rest by the prospectus itself, which contains a letter from that gentleman.

With regard to the third head of attack, which denies that the Burra Burra Company did offer to purchase the property in question, Mr. W. M. FINKE, in a letter of similar date to the foregoing, Nov. 7, says:—

I beg to state that the Burra Burra Company did propose to purchase the above mine for a large sum of money (20,000/-), and that I myself was twice present when the minutes of the board were read by the secretary, the Hon. Mr. Ayres, to that effect. The following day Mr. Chambers was asked by the Chairman of the board to take 30,000/-; the sum was much below our estimated value of the mines, and we at once declined treating further on the subject.

The following is an abridged report of the proceedings in the House of Assembly on Friday, July 8, 1859, respecting the mineral leases of Messrs. CHAMBERS and FINKE:—Mr. REYNOLDS said—

The question of the mineral leases granted to Messrs. Chambers and Fink was a most important matter; one of the most important, indeed, which could engage the attention of the House. Immense quantities of copper and other minerals existed in the North, and when it was stated that Messrs. Chambers and Fink had obtained nine mineral sections, each of 80 acres, the importance of the question would readily be admitted. It appeared that Mr. Chambers, and others interested with him, offered to dispose of their interest in these sections for 40,000/-, consequently if such a price were fixed they must be of great value. If there were to the north such immense mineral riches, it was essential that those riches, which were the patrimony of the people, should be properly guarded, and not thrown away. The public should derive some benefit from them.

Mr. STRANGWAYS—

He had heard it stated that the Burra Company had offered 20,000/- for these leases, and if this were true, and as had been stated by the hon. Member for the Sturt, that Mr. Chambers asked 40,000/- for them, how could it be expected that Mr. Chambers could have obtained the fee-simple at 1/- per acre? Had the land been put up by auction, he believed that the purchaser would have had to pay a very large sum.

The COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS—

The Government had taken steps to place the holders of these leases, and the people of South Australia, in a satisfactory position, and nothing should be done to interfere with

efforts and arrangements having these beneficial effects. The wish of the Government was to place the holders of these leases in a proper position, and to preserve the credit of South Australia in the London market.

Mr. SOLOMONS—

He could not agree with the ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands, that Messrs. Chambers and Fink could have obtained the fee-simple of the land included in the leases for 1/- an acre. All those interested in land speculations must have been averse to have allowed it. He remembered a section of 80 acres, on which there were supposed to be minerals, being submitted to auction, and realising 7000/-, he (Mr. Solomon) being one of the bidders, and, if he mistook not, the ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands also.

The whole matter, as respects the properties and discoveries, cannot be better summed up than by transcribing a portion of a despatch from the Governor of the Colony, Sir R. G. MACDONNELL, under date of July 18, 1859, who says:—

As there is strong reason to believe that a vast deposit of copper existing in the North, whether at Chambers's Mine or its vicinity, I should very much regret to find difficulties of our own creation unreasonably interposed between that mineral wealth and the introduction of the capital and labour necessary to develop it.

20.—I, therefore, hope that Mr. Hart and Mr. Fink may be entirely successful in establishing a *bona fide* company, competent adequately to work the mines. To assist him in doing so, I believe it was intended before Mr. Hart's departure for England that he should have been in some way the bearer of an address from the Assembly, which it was thought might evidence the public confidence in him. Having always held strong convictions as to the impropriety of any branch of the Legislature sending home addresses, except through the Queen's recognised representative in the colony, and those convictions having been corroborated by communications from yourself, I took such action in the matter in Executive Council as probably led to the abandonment of that intention.

21.—It so happened, unfortunately, that whilst my duty compelled that course, other circumstances—the nature of which I am still in a great measure ignorant—had long previously interrupted all personal cordiality of Mr. Hart towards myself. I, therefore, was the more disposed to feel the awkwardness of my position in opposing that gentle man's views, and was glad to find I could, with propriety, send him, unsolicited, my note of July 18, introducing him to yourself. I sincerely hope that introduction may be regarded as a voucher for Mr. Hart's position and character here equivalent to any address which he had hoped to present, and may prove useful in effecting the objects of his present mission, so far as they beneficially affect this colony.

Referring now to the merits and position of the Great Northern Company, in a financial point of view, it appears that of the 80,000 shares into which the capital is divided, only 49,250 are free for appropriation to the public, the remainder (30,750) being for payment to the vendors, at periods as specified in the prospectus, but of which number 16,500 shares are subject to a payment of 1/- per share, and which necessarily will form hereafter a portion of the working capital. However, setting this aside, there is at once a starting capital in calls of 21,050/-, which is the 1/- per share on 49,250 shares, after deducting 25,000/- cash payment to vendors and 3200/- for preliminary expenses.

This surely is ample for all requirements, and the most extensive plan of operations, even if the returns from the production of ore could not be relied upon as extensive, speedy, and of very high percentage of yield; but when it is borne in mind how remarkably rich the ores of this property are known to be, and the equally remarkable manner in which the ores are found, as respects quantity, there cannot be the least reason to suppose that more than the 1/- per share will ever be required for the development of the mines on the broadest scale of operations. Of course, it is well to have further capital at command, in case it is found desirable to make purchases of other properties, in which case there will be an available fund of 65,750/- beyond the figures already given, and quite independent of capital realised by the sale of ore. We do not apprehend that further purchases are contemplated, and the sections now to be conveyed are so numerous and extensive, that the company will have ample field for the utmost and most energetic mining purposes.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 9.—The Coal Trade has improved lately, a little more activity prevailing generally. Freights to London are at present 6s. 9d. to 7s. 3d. per ton; Southampton, 8s. 3d.; Dublin, per keel, 9d.; Mediterranean, 23/-.

The projects for making deep water docks at the mouth of the Tyne has been very warmly taken up by the inhabitants of Shields, and also coalowners and others, not only on the north side of the Low Lights, but extensive surveys are also being made on the south side of the river, docks having been projected by influential parties in South Shields at that place. The latter project will be earnestly advocated by its promoters.

Part of the Warkworth extension of the Blyth and Tyne Railway was opened on Monday—that is, the portion from Bedlington to North Seaton, the new winning of Messrs. H. Taylor and Co. A large body of coalowners, directors of the railway, &c., were present. The principal work on the line is the viaduct over the River Wansbeck. It is a timber structure, 400 yards in length, and 85 feet in height from the summer water line; it is considered to be the largest timber structure of the kind in the kingdom. Heavy trains of locomotives were passed over the bridge, the experiments being watched by Mr. T. J. Taylor, and other scientific gentlemen. The deflection and oscillation of the structure under the heavy weights applied were scarcely perceptible. The gentlemen present expressed themselves highly satisfied with the construction of the bridge. As this line progresses northward it will open out a large tract of steam coal between the Wansbeck and the Coquet, which will then have access to the Hay Hole Dock by this route. Only two important collieries exist at present near the Coquet—that is the Radcliffe and Broomhill Collieries, the coals being shipped at Amble; the latter colliery, however, sends coal by the North-Eastern to the Tyne, &c. This additional route by the Blyth and Tyne Railway for the transit of minerals will, no doubt, enhance the value of this important field to considerable extent, although we see no reason why the North-Eastern Railway should not be made available for this purpose to a great extent, the gradients on the North-Eastern being much better than those on the Blyth and Tyne; access to convenient docks on the Tyne appears to be the principal defect, but this could be remedied. This extension will also, no doubt, enhance the value of the Blyth and Tyne (or rather it ought now to be called the Warkworth and Tyne Railway), which is already a thriving concern. It will be recollect that a line is to be made up the Wansbeck Valley to join the Border Counties, North British lines, &c., and all those will eventually be brought into connection with the Blyth and Tyne. Another line is also projected to leave the Wansbeck line at a point near Cambo, to proceed north to Rothbury, &c., through a thinly-populated romantic country, and to form a connection with a slight divergence with the Brembun Iron and Coal Works. Should this be carried out, which appears probable, it will give those works a chance of being brought into active operation, presuming that they possess the necessary capabilities. It is difficult to get any precise information as to these works at present; they are indeed a sort of *terra incognita*, or far-west, to the coal and iron districts of the North; but we understand that they are in a very low position at present, and until they have railway communication they have, indeed, little chance of being otherwise.

Several miners from the Blyth district were returning from the Australian gold fields in the ill-fated *Royal Charter*, who have thus been lost within sight of their native land. Some very melancholy cases might be cited; perhaps the worst one is that of a poor widow, of Seghill, whose son was lost in the wrecked ship, he having accumulated a considerable sum, with which he was returning to cheer and comfort her old age. His name was Stoker. Much gloom has been caused by the dreadful occurrence.

The committee of miners appointed to promote the objects of the Provident Association still continue active. Several meetings have been held, and lectures given on the subject, at various collieries. It is reported, also, that at the recent meeting of the coal trade the plans and objects of the Association were discussed, and a committee appointed to investigate various points. This committee has issued a circular to the various collieries enclosing a series of questions:—1. The amount of smart money paid during the last year.—2. The amount of support given to widows and children of persons killed by accident in the mine.—3. The amount of other payments for accidents.—4. Is there a sick or benefit club connected with the mine; and if so, does the master contribute to it, and to what extent?—5. Is there a mechanics' institution, or reading-room, supported by the master?—6. Is there a school on the colliery, and how is it supported? We hope the answers to these enquiries will be placed in the hands of some gentleman who will tabulate them, and cause them to be published. A similar document was published in Lancashire some years ago, and indicated a favourable comparison between the coalowner and the cotton manufacturer. At a meeting of the coal trade the plan of the Miners' Provident Association was received with favour by the majority. Many of the leading coalowners have since been consulted, and have expressed themselves in a favourable manner. By one of them it has been suggested that the tax now paid to support the Keelmen's Hospital being larger than is required for the decayed veterans of an employment which is almost extinct, it might be with propriety in part directed towards the establishment of such a society as the Miners' Provident Association. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, both by the masters and men.

On Oct. 23 the distribution of prizes was made to the successful candi-

dates by the Northumberland and Durham School Prize Association. There was a large attendance of scholars, the parents and teachers, and of clergymen and gentlemen. The report stated that the examinations had passed off more satisfactorily than on any previous occasion. It appears that the society is doing a great amount of good; it stated, however, that a very small amount of support had been received from the coal trade, and the small number of schools which had availed themselves of its offers. They are, it appears, considering a plan for widening the basis, and enlarging the sphere of the society's operations. Mr. Nicholas Wood was the only gentleman present connected with the coal trade. The address he made on moving a resolution is well worthy of notice. He states that during the last few years great improvement had taken place in the condition and habits of the mining population, which was due entirely to the improved education, and to the general increase of knowledge, amongst them. He stated, also, that in a pecuniary point of view it was the interest of the coalowners to encourage and assist the education of the men in their employment by every means in their power, as he found that where the men were best informed the works were most successfully carried on. He also held up the example of the late George and Robert Stephenson to the boys for their imitation, he having been intimately connected with those celebrated men from the commencement of their career, and noticed what they had effected by perseverance and industry.

THE MINING INDUSTRY OF IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Nov. 10.—The Wicklow Copper Mining Company meeting was held this day, which is much before the usual time, as formerly the half-yearly meetings were held in January and July of each year. The report of the resident director, Mr. Barnes, is very satisfactory. Of the North Mine he says—"The prospect of ore continues very satisfactory in quantity and quality, and the different levels are lengthening in ore ground; the end of the 30 east, and of the 45 and the 60 fm. levels, east and west, showing no abatement in the further extent and continuance of the valuable deposits of ore existing in the North Mine." And again—"During the half-year the lode in the 60 has been heaved north nearly 5 fm., and we are finding the ore in that level improving in quality, and of a more solid description than in any other part of the mine. From the 60 we are sinking over the point of intersection of the north lode by the 56 cross-cut, and the prospect going down is most promising. The lode cut through by the 56 cross-cut is 33 feet wide. The south branch has rather improved in production." Of the Old Mine he says—"We have worked extensively in the old established levels, which indicate a steady production of ore for many years. The ore ground in the 56 is at present yielding a large quantity of ore per month." Of the Pond lode—"There is no alteration in the prospects of this part of the mine. The bottom level is looking well in copper pyrites, and we propose working more extensively in depth." Of the copper ore—"The driving west in the 56 is in soft flookan, and is going on expeditiously; it is well calculated to discover any further deposits of copper ore, if existing in the western part of the mine." He states that machinery, shafts, &c., are all in a permanent and efficient state, and concludes thus—"I feel myself justified in congratulating the proprietors upon the present and future prospects of the mine." The raisings of ore during the past half-year, and their estimated and netted values were:—

6 tons precipitate copper	£ 120 3 4
1,200 tons coppery pyrites	1,912 0 0
19,700 tons pyrites	22,150 0 10 = £24,212 4 2
	31 10 7
21,000 tons	Which with miners' rent account
	21,000 tons
Gave total	£24,246 14 9
Against this sum are charged for stores	£1,654 2 6
Ballymurch pay-sheets	8,369 6 9
Management and sundries	1,062 9 0
Royalty	1,500 0 0 = 12,585 18 3
	Showing balance, nett profit £11,660 16 6

Comparing the account with the last half-year, the balance of profit showed an excess of 1120/- over the half-year ended in March; the directors recommended a dividend of 2/- per share, or 80 per cent., after payment of which about 1700/- will remain to be carried over.

The railway interest in Ireland is becoming again in the ascendant, and scarcely a day passes without fresh proof of the activity which is abroad to promote railway communication in Ireland; the great difficulty, however, is to get the landed proprietors to give free grants of land, which, considering the great advantages which would accrue to themselves, they ought to be glad to do. The portions of Ireland hitherto most requiring railway accommodation have been the south-west and the north-west, and the difficulty of access to which has, in consequence, been in a great measure the reason that those districts have been hitherto so much neglected, and the mineral resources which are now found to be undoubtedly good not previously taken advantage of; the opening of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway to Enniskillen will now place the mineral districts of Donegal within reach, and it is likely that activity in that part of the country will soon compensate for previous mistakes and long neglect.

A controversy has long been raging here as to the best means to give a good supply of water to Dublin. On this subject a very practical letter has been addressed to some of the Dublin papers by Mr. M'Call, civil and mining engineer, suggesting that the water should be

Buenos Ayres, 35s.; Bombay, 42s. 6d.; Callao, 40s.; Cape of Good Hope, 37s. 6d.; Calcutta, 40s.; Corfu, 18s.; Gibraltar, 15s.; Madras, 32s. 6d.; Malaga, 15s.; Mauritius, 35s.; New York, 13s.; Rio Janeiro, 42s.; San Francisco, 50s.; Smyrna, 18s.; St. Petersburg, 19s. Iron-Ancona, 25s.; Barcelona, 24s.; Cronstadt, 25s.; Havre, 11s.; Konigsberg, 17s.; Lisbon, 16s.; Trieste, 27s.; New Orleans, 16s. and 5 per cent.; New York, 20s. and 5 per cent.

The trade of Swansen during the past week has slightly suffered from the prevalence of the gales which have recently devastated our coast, and scattered it with the wrecks of commercial enterprise. The exports of coal for foreign ports are smaller than have been known for some time, the diminution being solely attributable to the above cause. Of Calvert's steam coal, 500 tons have been shipped for Havre; Blaengwarrd ditto, 500 tons for ditto; Wayne's, 300 tons, for St. Nazaire; from the Duffryn Colliery, 400 tons, for Syra; with about 1200 tons, in miscellaneous cargoes, for Rouen, Alicante, Nantes, and Gibraltar. Of patent fuel, 400 tons have been shipped for Havre by Messrs. Wayne and Co. The foreign imports include the following:—*Bessie Starlight*, Douglas, from Hondeklip, with 150 tons copper ore, for H. Bath and Son; *Jessie Colman*, from Quebec, with 10 pieces oak timber, 15 pieces elm, 517 pieces pine, 300 pieces pine deals, 4 cords equal to 2 fathoms lathwood, for T. B. Essery; *Kingfisher*, 1300 tons, from Tafal (Caldera), with copper ore, for H. Bath and Sons; *Duke of Northumberland* and *Cobrero*, both from Cuba, with copper ore, for Cobre Mining Company. Several vessels of large tonnage are entered for loading for foreign ports with steam coal. It may be mentioned here incidentally, that Edward Harrison and John Leigh Hunt, master and chief mate of the *Cobrero*, were charged on Wednesday, by Mr. F. Pittman, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Customs for Swansen, with having a large quantity of cigars concealed aboard. They were remanded, for communication with the Board of Customs, and have rendered themselves liable, by the terms of the Customs Consolidation Act, to a fine of 100*l.* each. During the past month the number of vessels entering port has been 334; tonnage, 36,152; amount of rates received, 1031*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON.]

Nov. 10.—The Iron Trade presents no decided indication of change, but, although quiet, the demand is of a sound character, and a slight impetus to those undertakings which consume large quantities of iron would serve to make the manufacturers decidedly busy. Those whose brands have a high reputation are in most cases pretty well supplied with orders. Some accounts represent the demand from the United States, both for iron and hardware, as presenting symptoms of improvement, but this is yet only partial.

In the Hardware Trade the same features which have for some weeks characterised it appear unaltered. The foreign markets are generally quiet; and the recent advices from Australia generally bring few orders, and a still more scanty amount of remittances. The demand for the home market, however, continues decidedly good, and in some branches it is difficult to get orders executed promptly, especially for iron locks, in the production of which the manufacturers at Willenhall and in this town are now very actively employed.

The Parkfield Company having given the Wolverhampton Bank a satisfactory guarantee for that part of the debt due to them, and which is secured by the last mortgage upon the estate, the partners passed their first hearing under the petition for private arrangement, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, on the 3d inst. The inspectors appointed to realise the estate of Mr. Edward Poole, ironmaster, late of the Wolverhampton Furnaces, have paid a first dividend, of 3*s.* 8*d.*, which it is expected may be increased to 5*s.* in 1*l.*

The dispute between the chain manufacturers and their men is not finally closed. In a case recently heard before the magistrates it was stated, and in substance almost asserted to by the person accused, that throwing explosive substances into the houses of the men who dissent from the dicta of the Union is a part of the policy regularly adopted to enforce the authority of these combinations. Amongst the charges brought against the Union, it is said that on resuming work they made it a condition that the employers should discharge all workmen not belonging to the Union. This Mr. Homer, the secretary, in a published letter, denies, but he says "We never wished them to discharge any man who can properly work at the trade, but we have asked them to desist from employing those fresh hands who have never learnt the trade." It is only necessary to state this requirement to show its unreasonableness. If a workman does not know his trade, surely no master will continue to pay him for spoiling iron, and it is manifestly a question for the employers, and not for the workmen, to decide whether any workman is competent to do that which is entrusted to him. One great evil of trade unions is their secrecy; and probably their aims and modes of action would be greatly modified if employers would recognise them, and hold direct communication with their officials. Such a course would be likely to lead to their objects becoming more distinctly defined, and would render acts of violence less likely when opportunity for free discussion was afforded.

A most terrible accident, resulting in the death of ten men and serious injury to several others, occurred at a colliery at Hanley, in the Staffordshire Potteries, known as "The Big Pit." The neglect of duty for a few minutes by the engine-tenter was the cause of this catastrophe. A cage, containing fourteen workmen, was being wound up the shaft, the men in it having finished their day's work, and a similar cage, occupied by six or seven night men, was descending at the opposite extremity of the rope by which the first lot were being raised. The signal bell for the engine to be stopped sounded as usual, but the engine-tenter had, as he afterwards said, gone to the window to speak to some one when he heard the bell. He hastened to arrest the motion of the engine, but was too late, and the cage was carried up to the pulley, and the men and boys it contained shot out over the shaft. Six fell down the shaft, and their bodies were literally dashed to pieces: so complete was their destruction, that it was afterwards found impracticable to connect the fragments together so as to bring up the bodies until coffins had been provided. Of the others, seven fell with great violence on the iron pavement which surrounds the pit's mouth; three of these were killed on the spot, one died shortly afterwards, and the other three were seriously, although not fatally, injured. The other occupant of the cage, in a marvellous manner, was left on the wheel, and got down without injury to his limbs, but suffered a severe nervous shock from the peril of his position. The cage which was being lowered, of course dropped suddenly to the bottom of the shaft, and the men in it sustained serious injuries; but, happily, the ascending cage fell outside the shaft, or its weight falling on the descending cage would, no doubt, have killed all, or nearly all, those in the other. Gallows, the engine-tenter, was taken into custody, and at once acknowledged that his conduct caused the accident. He is said to be usually a steady man.

The Cannock Mineral Railway, the completion of which we noticed some time ago, is now open for public traffic.

A special meeting of the North Staffordshire Coal and Ironmasters' Association was held on Monday, at Stoke-on-Trent, for the purpose of considering a partial strike of colliers for an increase of wages in the Longton district. It was unanimously resolved that the demands of the men were not justified at the present time, and that they should be resisted by the association, who pledged themselves to support those masters who were the objects of the strike.

Respecting the proposed renewal of the Colliery Inspection Act, Mr. Richard Baylton, of Methley, Wakefield, writes:—

"When, as delegate from the Miners' Association of the Methley district, I attended the Miners' Conference held at Leeds, from the 19th to the 23rd September, I had no knowledge whatever that the Secretary of State for the Home Department had a fortnight previous to our meeting given instructions to each of the twelve Mining Inspectors of the kingdom to make special reports on mining affairs generally, with a view of preparing a measure of greater efficiency than the present Colliery Inspection Act. The miners' cause is thus placed in the hands of official persons of great experience, and I cannot but think it is the miners' duty to avoid for the present all agitation upon this subject, either by attending public meetings or conferences of any kind, but wait with becoming patience until the reports of the Mining Inspectors have been presented to the Secretary of State, and laid before Parliament—probably in February next; thus affording ample time for deliberation previous to any Act being passed next session. When those reports are issued, and the proposed Act laid before the public, it will be the miners' duty to give them a careful perusal, and prepare petitions in favour of those suggestions of the reports and clauses in the proposed Act as appear best adapted to promote the miners' general welfare. Doubtless good might arise if the Coal Inspectors would meet deputations from colliers working in their respective districts, in order that their grievances may be brought before the Inspectors' notices previous to making their reports to the Secretary of State. And if, on the perusal of those reports the miners find that their suggestions had not been sufficiently attended to they would have additional grounds of complaint for petitioning Parliament. But judging from the faithful manner in which the Coal Inspectors have generally reported to the Secretary of State for the last few years, I cannot but think that any statements that the miners may lay before them will be properly considered and noticed in their reports. In the meantime, it would be wise if

the miners would be gradually raising funds in order to defray the expenses of petitioning Parliament, as well as providing for their sick, disabled, and aged members; and also for promoting such other measures as may be found necessary for securing the miners' welfare, as they ought not in future to trust so much to Acts of Parliament or to public sympathy for support, for if they be in real earnest in advancing their own welfare they must rely less upon others, and more upon their individual and united efforts."

MINERAL INDUSTRY OF AUSTRALIA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

Gold mining in Australia has received a fresh impetus, owing to the great success which has attended the labours of several extensive local companies recently set to work upon systematic business principles, and when it is considered that during the past eight years the gold exports from the colony of Victoria have been of the value of 76,000,000*l.*, the failure which has resulted to all Australian gold companies formed in England really appears marvellous. At the present time, however, there is more inducement for British capitalists to invest in Australian enterprise, as some time since new mining regulations came into force both in Victoria and New South Wales, which empowers Government to let on lease the alluvial lands and quartz reefs. The annual rents and royalties charged by the Government are—on alluvial ground 5*s.* per acre, and on quartz reef 5*s.* per 100 yards run of the reef per annum. The quantity of auriferous ground so far discovered in Victoria comprises an area of 20,000 square miles, and there are also many hundreds of payable quartz reefs laid open which are lying idle for want of capital to develop them, and no doubt of the latter there are many thousands to be discovered. The appliances now brought to bear to disintegrate the gold from the quartz are much more perfect and better understood, and there are reefs which pay their way with a return of 5*d.* per ton of gold to the ton. Many of these reefs are to be obtained, averaging from 1*oz.* to 3*oz.*, and some run up to 20 to 30*oz.* per ton, and it is considered that with a good knowledge of the gold fields little difficulty would be experienced in procuring reefs to average 1*lb.* to 2*lb.* per ton; it will, therefore, be easy to calculate the probable returns on crushing and amalgamating 500 to 1000 tons of quartz per week.

Another favourite mode of procuring gold is by large "puddling" operations—that is, passing the earth through extensive machinery at the rate of 500 or 600 tons per day, accompanied with a sufficient flow of water to wash the gold out of it. For this purpose extensive areas of 20 to 100 acres are taken on lease at the rental of 5*s.* per acre per annum, and the operations are found to be very remunerative to the shareholders. Some of these companies subscribe a capital of 30,000*l.* The cost of procuring a lease on which 100*oz.* is to be expended is as much as one of 50,000*l.* so that the larger areas are, of course, preferable. Thus it cannot be questioned that there is now a fine field opening in the Australian colonies for the investment of capital in mining adventure, and with ordinary care and economy in management large returns may be expected by those who invest their money in it.

Lately there have been several discoveries of extensive beds of lignite of from 6*f.* to 20*f.* thick, which can be worked up into a patent fuel of equal, or even greater, value than coal—this is effected under a colonial patent of Mr. Leicester (Leicester, Braché, and Teague—the latter member of the firm being a Cornishman, Capt. John Teague, of Redruth), the proprietor, so that practically he has the command of all that description of mineral in the colony. One of these beds lies within a few miles of Ballarat, where coal is selling at 6*s.* per ton, thus leaving a margin of nearly 5*s.* per ton over the cost of manufacturing the lignite. There are also several coal fields which are lying waste for want of capital to develop them—indeed, the present is considered altogether an excellent opportunity for bringing the auriferous and other mineral resources of the colony under the notice of the public, and Messrs. Leicester, Braché, and Teague, whose advertisement is published in another column, consider that by drawing attention to the advantages to be derived a lasting and profitable business may be created, and benefits conferred upon all connected with it. Leases are granted in Victoria for terms of 10 years, renewable, and in New South Wales for 21 years, at a royalty of 3*s.* per cent. Messrs. Leicester, Braché, and Teague have secured several first-rate properties: one, about four miles from Albury, and lying about 600*f.* above its level, comprises a water-shed of 10*1/2* miles area, which can be formed into a lake of that size by simply damming up the only outlet—the mouth of the creek, and this could be accomplished for 200*oz.*, or less. Below the reservoir an area of 3 square miles of auriferous land can be secured. It has been "prospected" for nearly two years, and proved to be auriferous over its entire extent; the cost of conveying it to the sluices, which will be a never-failing supply of water from the reservoir, will be merely nominal. It is also intended that the reservoir should supply the town with water, thus securing a double object and payable return. Mr. Braché has also recently inspected an estate—the Bank Vale—adjoining that of the Bolinda Gold Mining Company, whose shares are at present at 1*l.* premium (2*s.* 10*d.* paid), and reports very favourably upon it. Mr. Thomas Leader, the principal of another mining agency firm in Melbourne, writes that "the growing importance of the mining interest is now receiving that attention it deserves from capitalists in all classes of the community, and such speculator rests golden expectations upon his favourable operations. The stimulus which this movement will give to commerce is most important. The demand for steam-engines and mining plant is already greatly increased. The labouring classes of the colony will be largely occupied and benefited, and gold fields that have remained for years unworked will be now covered with busy multitudes, working under the direction of science and experience, assisted with steam-power and machinery." It is confidently predicted, indeed, that the yield of gold and prosperity of the colony will be permanently increased, indicated that the yield of gold and prosperity of the colony will be permanently increased.

The calamitous storms which have prevailed for the last fortnight have not been confined to any locality, whether at sea or on land. The west of Cornwall has suffered very severely, scarce a mine but has felt the effects of the immense quantity of rain which has descended that part of the county especially. Engines have been worked to their utmost to keep down the influx of water, whilst some have failed, and runs taken place, in so many cases that I refrained giving reports furnished last week lest they might have an alarming tendency to those of a sensitive temperament; but during the current week it is stated that the operations of most of the mines are going on with their usual energy. My correspondents from the West of Cornwall have been silent for the past three weeks, probably arising from the above cause, but it is to be hoped that their return will have to be recorded in the *Obituary* of the *Mining Journal*, for the excellent, practical, and meritorious miners whose judgments can be relied on, and whose party who is stated to have completed the sale of 3000 shares.

PELBY WOOD.—Mr. Crofts informs me, in answer to my observation last week, that I stated in the "Corner," Mr. Crofts knows as well as I do the measures adopted to raise the premium upon Pelby Wood shares, that he knows nothing of the measures adopted to issue the shares at a premium. I, therefore, regret having given that gentleman credit for knowing more than I imagined, as the subject was well known, and an effort made by certain parties several days before the terms were accepted by the party who is stated to have completed the sale of 3000 shares.

JAMES LANE.—The calm winds which have prevailed for the last fortnight have not been confined to any locality, whether at sea or on land. The west of Cornwall has suffered

the improvement must prove highly satisfactory to all interested. By telegrams received this afternoon it is stated that the lode was worth from 3*l.* to 3*l.* per fathom. There are now three valuable discoveries made within a month, producing together not less than 150*oz.* per fathom.

AT WHEAL POLKEAR, near St. Austell, they have a very valuable discovery, which bids fair to remunerate the sturdy perseverance which has been exercised there by those interested, especially Capt. Dally and Barnett, who are heavy adventurers. For several years they have pursued a sound practical course in fully developing the ground, without unnecessary expenditure, and cheefully discharging their costs in support of their judgment. Three lodes have been opened upon and found productive: but last week they cut a course of copper ore in the North Gwesas lode, worth full 50*oz.* per fathom. A parcel of upwards of 50 tons is prepared for sampling, which is expected to realise 800*l.* There are other points bidding fair to become equally productive, but this discovery alone is likely to make it a permanent paying mine, and add another prize in 1860.

* TRENCHOM MINE.—Among the many mines which have recently been taken up in that great district of the West of Cornwall, few hold out greater promise than this set. Its constancy to the favourite and productive mines of Kitty, Mary, Margaret, and others is not the only recommendation in its favour. The most important testimony that can be desired by the most sanguine is here borne out by the discoveries made in clearing up the old levels, which are found to be productive of rich tin from the 10 to the 60, whilst other points have been equally encouraging. Every preparatory arrangement is progressing with the greatest facility to bring the engine and other machinery into early operation.

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of the lode proved, say, 84 fathoms. In fact, every advance made appears to strengthen and confirm the most favourable reports that have been heard respecting the progress of this mine. I have not heard the sampling of last month, but estimate it at some 20 tons from the lode in the shaft."—*South Australian Register*, Sept. 17.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

BRONFLOY MINE sold on Thursday 30 tons of lead ore, to Mr. Adam Eytom, at 14s. 11s.—441t., against corresponding cost-sheet 90s. 10s. 6d.

NORTH DOWNS.—At the present time, as the brilliant discoveries made in this mine are causing a sensation in the mining world, it will not be out of place to give a short description of it and its prospects. The mine is divided into 2000 shares; the offices of the company are in Adam's-court, Old Broad-street; the secretary is Mr. W. Dunsford; and the managing committee are Messrs. T. King, of the Stock Exchange; P. D. Hadow, of Regent's-park; and G. B. Carr, of Cannon-street. The mine is situated near Scorrer station, in the parish of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall; the manager is Mr. F. Pryor, of Redruth. The sump-shaft is sunk about 84 fathoms from surface, or 41 fms. below adit in the 30. A fine course of ore has come in, which has continued, more or less, for a great length in the 40. A splendid course of ore has been driven through the lode, being 7 feet wide, and producing 10 tons of ore to the fathom. It appears that none of the ore has been stoned in this level, so that there are large reserves. The ore discovered, mostly in this level alone, is nearly 1000t. worth, and the end is being driven at 5t. 10s. per fm. A wine sinking 12 fms. ahead of the 40 end is going down in excellent ore ground. There is also another shaft in this mine, called Bennett's, sinking from the 20 end, now nearly down to the 30, between two lodes which have both been productive. In the 20 end it is anticipated there will be fine courses of ore in the 30, as there is a wine sinking, at 2s. 6d. in 17. tribute. But the most important feature in the mine is a course of ore lately come into the sump-shaft from the west; and it is fully anticipated a long run of ore ground will be met with in the 40 and 50. Taking all these points into consideration, the rich quality of the ore, and the easy nature of the ground, we must say that we think it will become one of the first mines in Cornwall.

YARNE.—There is a great improvement in the bottom end; several tons of very good ore have been raised from a few feet driving.

CROOKHAVEN MINE.—I am happy to learn this company has been well received in the market. The shares are all subscribed for, and numerous applications refused, while the shares bear a premium of 1-16th to 3-16th. In the Stock Exchange, this is one of the few mining companies that have been brought out under the Limited Liability Act which offers a greater security to adventurers than the Cost-book System, where the whole liability of a company may fall upon one shareholder; whereas in this concern no shareholder is liable beyond the amount of shares he subscribed for. I think the success that Crookhaven has met with is a fair test of the confidence felt by the public in the greater security insured by the Limited Liability Act, and no doubt the very promising prospects of this undertaking have had their weight with subscribers.

TINE HEAD MINE (near Alston).—The lords of the manor have reduced the dues at this mine, and the leases are determined to drive the level rapidly on to cut the enormous vein called the "Backbone," or "Great Sulphur Vein." We insert an important report of the mine this week.

ST. DAY UNITED MINES.—The manager, in his report of these mines, states:—Bissoe Pool shaft is cleared, and now sinking below the 153, in a course of copper ore worth 50t. per fathom. The 153 west is cleared 28 fathoms, 20 fathoms through a copper lode worth from 18t. to 20t. per fathom. In the bottom of the 153 we have sunk 2 feet in a lode worth 30t. per fathom. Poldice District: The shaft is down to the 153; we shall now drive east and west to get under the courses of ore gone down below the 144. The 144 east has been driven through a lode 131/2 fathoms, turning out from 1 to 6 tons per fathom; present end worth 5 tons per fathom. The 144 west is driven 17 fms. 4 feet, worth on an average 5 tons per fathom, and now worth 1 ton per fathom. The stop in the back of the 144 east is producing 4 tons per fathom. The stop in the back of the 144 west is yielding 3 tons per fathom. A wine below the 134 is worth 12t. per fathom. No. 2 wine is worth 10t. per fathom. Billing's shaft is sinking below the 144, in a lode of equal value—60t. per fathom. The 144 east is worth 12t. per fathom. The 134 east is worth 8t. per fathom. The stop in the 144 east is worth 15t. per fathom. The 144 west 12t. per fathom. A stop in the 134 is worth 30t. per fathom. We sold on October 23 the month's 20-20 tons 14 cwt., value 1570/- 7s. 10d. The mines throughout are in good working order, having in the run of mines three sump-shafts sinking. The balance of profit to carry over to the end of October is 684/- 10s. 5d.

At the **ABERDOVEY LEAD MINE** (Towyn) great improvements are being made: a new 30t. water-wheel, with crusher and drawing-engine complete, is in course of erection; the water-course is nearly finished, and the buildings are progressing favourably. The erection and arrangements reflect great credit on Capt. Aaron Ede, who watches the interests of the company very closely.

From **DUNDALK MINE**, Capt. S. Baily, Nov. 5, reports:—We have cut the lode in the 23, and find it to be about 21/2 ft. wide, composed of quartz, sulphate of barites, and silver-lead ore, worth of the latter 6 cwt. per fm.; the lode at this point presents a much better appearance than when cut in the 15. We have now about 6 fms. to drive to get under the ore ground gone down in the bottom of the 15. McPartling's shaft is cleared to the bottom, in which the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed principally of quartz and blends, with a good branch of ore on the footwall.

CROOKHAVEN MINES.—The success which has attended the bringing out of this company will, no doubt, give a spur to mining in the neighbourhood, as there are several other undertakings on which considerable sums of money have been expended which only require more capital to bring them into a profitable state.

GREEN WHEEL BUST.—Capt. Delbridge writes, under date Nov. 9:—The engine-shaft is down 6 fms. 2 ft. below the 110, and for the last 6 ft. in sinking has undergone a great change, and improving every inch we sink, producing fine stones of copper ore, fluor-spar, and a little tin. In Fielding's rise the lode is 21/2 feet wide, producing tin. In the 100 end east the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth from 40t. to 50t. per fm. The 100 west is 1 ft. wide, producing tin. A wine sinking from the 90 to the 100 by the side of the lode. In Wasley's bottoms the 90 wine is worth 25t. per fathom. The 90, east of Offord's lode, is 8 ft. wide, worth 18t. per fathom. The 90 stopes are worth 30t. per fathom. The 100 stopes are worth 40t. per fathom. In Mathews' wine the lode is 6 ft. wide, worth 30t. per fathom. Mathews' rise is worth 9t. per fathom. At the western mine we are sinking with all speed, and trust by the end of the month to have the pitwork complete, and draining to the bottom of the mine by the 40.

The splendid property of Mr. Hope, near Castleblaney, is about to be efficiently mined by powerful companies. The management has been confided to Capt. Skimming whose intimate acquaintance with the localities, and his experience and well-known abilities, are guarantees of no ordinary character towards ultimate success.

WEST WHEEL MARGARET.—An engine has been purchased, and tenders are set for the erection of the engine-house, &c. The cutting of the Carne Moor lode is considered an excellent feature in this property, never having been seen before in the sett, and as it has given such large profits to the adjoining property, the meeting with it in this mine is justly looked upon as a great improvement. As far as seen to the present date, it sustains all the sanguine expectations formed of it.

The **MAUDLIN MINES** (by report from Capt. Wm. Wm. Tregay, inserted in another column) are in fork to the bottom, and the engine-shaft set to nine men, for 3 fms. deeper, at 13t. per fm.; this is in order to drive a deeper level, and to get under the rich gossan that has gone downwards. Should it turn out as good for copper and tin as it did at a shallow level, under similar circumstances, the shareholders will be amply repaid for their outlay. The old shares (2484) expended 9t. each, and the new, now at the public of 2484 shares at 12s. each put the latter on an equality with the former—an equal distribution in the profits.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—From information received this (Friday) afternoon, I learn that the lode, so far as cut into, is worth 40t. per fm., and, judging from its appearance, likely to improve considerably. Should this prove, as it is anticipated to be the case, to be the Devon Great Consols lode, too much importance cannot be attached to it, and the shares must reach a good figure.—R. F. M.

WHEAL EMILY.—The engine-shaft is sinking below the 32, and the lode improving in depth; now down 7 fms. The 32 is producing a good course of silver-lead ore, and is much improved since last week. No other alteration worth notice.

TYNE HEAD MINE.—This trial is now to be carried vigorously forward. Its object is to cut an immense vein, called the "Backbone of the Earth," by an adit level at its intersection with another powerful vein, called "Sir John's Vein." The "backbone" is several fathoms in width, and at the surface contains much amorphous white quartz, a great deal of sulphur, and some yellow copper ore. Sir John's Vein is 30 feet wide when cut through in the level, and is mixed throughout with lead ore. The distance the level will be to drive to reach this intersection is now about 80 fathoms, and two or three veins are expected to be met with on the way; one has just been cut and is about to be tried. Many excellent miners are of opinion that a rich vein of copper will be found in the backbone, or great sulphur vein, when cut by this level, and in an account of Alston Moor, &c., by J. Sopwith, we find the following referring to this vein:—Mr. John Taylor, of London, a gentleman of great eminence and acknowledged skill in mining affairs, describes this vein rather as a collection of veins than one single vein, and supposes that copper to a considerable amount may probably be obtained from it, especially where it intersects the continuation of Stow Craig, or Sir John's Vein; in this latter vein Mr. Taylor viewed a rich deposit of copper ore. The level is now driven into the hill 130 fathoms, and will cut these veins at a great depth. The lords of the manor have granted 1-12th dues, free from all water or other charges, and the lessees are consequently encouraged to persevere with the trial.

The **WORTHING MINING COMPANY**'s despatches are very satisfactory, and exhibit a steady progress, which cannot but fail to give pleasure to the shareholders. The copper on hand was about 9 to 10 tons, 51/2 tons of which had been shipped for Liverpool in the *Red Jacket*. There are now 15 tons of copper and 81 tons of copper ore about to be sold. The total value of copper and copper ore on hand and in course of transhipment being about 3600/-.

From **NORTH DOLDOIN**, Capts. Vivian and Thomas, (Nov. 3), write:—The summen are still employed sinking the engine-shaft in the elvan, under the deep adit level, shaft set at 32t. per fm. The lode in the adit end, east from Vivian's shaft, on the part we are driving on, is about 4 ft. wide, improved in appearance, composed of spar, peat, mudi, gossan, and a little silver ore, at 3t. 3s. per fathom. The stopes in back of deep adit level, east from Vivian's, are producing a fair quantity of silver ore; we have also put some men to stope east and west from the eastern wine, which is from 25 to 30 fathoms east from the present stopes. The lode in the same has a fine appearance, and produces some rich silver ore. The stopes in the back of shallow adit are still producing silver ores of the usual quality. The miners are getting on very well with the engine-house and smiths' shop.

To prevent a cough take one of Dr. Locock's pulmonary wafers two or three times a day. They give instant relief and rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. They have a pleasant taste. Price, 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—WINTER DISEASES.—These are usually ushered in by November, in which month the strongest constitution is sorely tested by the impurities of the atmosphere. From the varying temperatures, few persons escape without colds, sore throat, or influenza, for all of which Holloway's pills and ointment may be used with the certainty of effecting a cure. While the pills are correcting all impurities in the body generally, the ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and throat, penetrates the skin, reduces inflammation, soothes irritation, and restores to certain soundness. Asthmatic chests, tightened to suffocation in foggy, damp weather, are liberated by Holloway's pills and ointment, which relieve with wonderful facility the dry consumptive cough and the heavy bronchitic expectoration.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—H. C. HUNST, Worcester: Improved apparatus for applying or using magnetism or electro-magnetism as a motive power.—J. W. HACKWORTH, Darlington: Dynamic valve gear, applicable to locomotive, marine, and other engines.—J. J. BARANOWSKI, Paris: Railway signal apparatus.—G. GHESQUIERE, Paris: Rendering gold and silver malleable and ductile.

FURNACES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. Anth. Bessemer, Upper Huddersfield, proposes to construct furnaces employed in the manufacture of iron and steel, with portions of the bed raised above the level of the remaining part of the bottom, or bed, and so to mount the furnaces, that by means of suitable machinery the bed shall rock, and thus cause the metal to be raised and turned over in the said furnaces, whereby fresh portions of the metal will be continually raised to the surface to be acted upon by the oxygen supplied in any convenient manner over or to the surface of the metal in the furnace.

PUDDLING FURNACES.—In treating or preparing mill or puddling furnaces, Mr. E. Smith, Dudley Port, takes ordinary pebbles or flints, and, after calcining, reduces them to powder; then, by the simple use of water, he makes therefrom a paste or mortar. He uses this mortar to line the interior of the mill furnace. With the slag removed from the mill furnace as treated he prepares the puddling furnace. He reduces it to powder, or casts it in the form of bricks, and uses it for lining the puddling furnace in the ordinary way.

DOUBLE CYLINDERED ENGINES.—The comparative merits of double-cylindered engines and those of the ordinary construction have been considered for some time to constitute a question which would have an influence greater than any other on the progress of ocean steam navigation, from its bearing on the consumption of fuel. The Liverpool Pacific Steam Navigation Company have been the most active in testing the point, and they seem at length to have attained an amount of experience to warrant highly sanguine anticipations from the new system. Their small steam-ship *Bogota*, 1250 tons, first left Liverpool, with the ordinary side lever engines, for Madras, en route for the Pacific, in April, 1852, and performed under a distance of 1417 nautical miles in 6 days 30 minutes, on a consumption of 271/2 tons of coal, giving an average of 33/4 knots on a consumption of 38 cwt. per hour. This vessel was brought home and had a spar deck added, by which the tonnage was increased to 1650 tons. She was refitted with the double cylinder engines by Randolph, Elder, and Co., of Glasgow, the patentees, and left again for St. Vincent in September last, and, under great disadvantages as regards wind and weather, performed a distance of 2417 nautical miles in nine days 21 hours, on a consumption of 232 tons of coal, and giving an average speed of 10-1-5 knots, on a consumption of 19 cwt. per hour. The average indicated horse power being 950, gives an average of 21/2 lbs. of coal per horse power.

SUPERHEATING STEAM.—Messrs. Evans and Soames, Greenwich, have patented an invention which consists in superheating steam by means of pipes arranged in a peculiar manner from the tube plate that is between the ranges, or rows, of tubes; and in order that the boiler tube ends may be left perfectly free to be caulked, or to be cleaned, when requisite, and the draft maintained unimpeded, they propose when pipes of large area are required to make them of flattened section; but when large steam-pipes are not absolutely requisite they use round pipes of sufficiently small diameter to fit within the intervening blanks, without protruding over the mouths of the tubes.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS.—Mr. Ernest de Caranza, Paris, proposes to obtain gas from boghead, or calcined clay, green sawdust from wood which has been used in cleaning fatty matters, pit coal, and fatty residues left in the extraction of schistic oils in the following proportions:—Boghead clay, 50 parts; sawdust, 30 parts; fatty residues, 15 parts; pit coal, 5 parts; variable, however, according to the richness of the matters. The substances are treated in retorts, whence the gas is received in a refrigerator and purifier, and after passing through these enters the gasholder. The system is intended principally for use in private establishments.

LEAD REGULATOR.—Mr. E. Deane, London-bridge, adapts a screw or threaded rod or wormed pin within the pipe, so as to form a helical channel, which regulates the flow of the gas, and prevents the escape of any unburned.

PREVENTING STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—Mr. F. Marchal, Clermont-Ferrand, provisionally specified an invention which consists in the application of steam or gases worked by steam or gases of an apparatus for stopping entirely, or partially, the flow of steam, &c., to the engine, when the pressure becomes too high, and by this means to stop or retard the engine. In applying this principle to engines worked by steam, he places in the pipe which conducts the steam to the engine a valve which is capable of being raised into such a position as to close, or partially close, the passage through the pipe; on the stem of this valve is fixed another valve, or a piston, which closes a passage from the boiler into the atmosphere, and the valve or piston closing the passage when the pressure of the steam is not excessive by the weight of the first valve, but when the pressure in the boiler gets too high, the valve or piston closing the passage into the atmosphere is raised by the steam, and lifts the valve which closes the passage through the steam-pipe of the engine, and thus stops or retards the engine, so that the workman must lower the pressure in the steam-boiler before the steam will pass again into the engine.

HOISTING MACHINERY.—Messrs. Hall and Sparks, Chelsea, provisionally specified some improvements in machinery for hoisting, lowering, pulling, or drawing weights, which consists in employing an endless screw to turn a toothed wheel fixed on the axle, upon which the rope or chain is wound, the endless screw being fixed upon the crank axle.

ENDLESS CHAIN PROPELLERS.—An invention was provisionally specified for Mr. Anson Wolcott, of New York, which consists in attaching the chains to the buckets of endless chain propellers, at points in, or nearly in, lines passing longitudinally or horizontally through the centre of the faces of the buckets, and in bracing the so-attached buckets to the links of the chains by diagonal braces attached to the opposite sides of the buckets, and on opposite sides of the central transom.

REBOUR'S LOCKS AND FASTENINGS.—This invention communicated to, and patented by, Mr. M. Henry, patent agent, Fleet-street, consists in various arrangements of locks and fastenings, the principal feature of which is in the mode of causing a "key" or handle to act on an intermediate appliance working in a space cut out of a plate which carries the bolt, which is thus moved to and fro, motion being transmitted to the carrier plate by toothed arrangements or otherwise.

BISHOP'S MARINE'S COMPASS.—This invention consists in lining the compass-box, or binnacle, with gutta-percha, or other insulating substance, so applied as to completely enclose the compass, and so insulate it from the attraction of any surrounding bodies.

UTILISATION OF TALC.—M. Sigismond Leoni, St. Paul-street, proposes to manufacture useful and ornamental articles, and parts of machinery or apparatus, from talc or other silicates of magnesia, or from the same combined with other substances. The talc steatite, or other silicate of magnesia, is reduced to powder, and, with or without the addition of glass, felspar, lime, or alumina, is pressed or forced, in a more or less moist or plastic state, into moulds of the desired form, and after being removed from the moulds is baked, burnt, or fired to the requisite hardness. Metallic salts or oxides, or other colouring agent, may be employed for imparting colour or staining.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—Mr. Hugh Rigby, Salford, employs an upper reservoir of water, and by means of a regulating valve allows the water to fall upon the buckets of a water-wheel, the water being delivered into a similar reservoir below. The water-wheel gives motion to a series of pumps, for the purpose of forcing the water into one or more hydraulic tanks, to each of which a larger pump-bucket is attached, working in a suitable barrel, the bottom of which is placed in the lower reservoir. The fall of the water turns the wheel, gives motion to the pumps, the rams rise, and, acting upon the larger pumps, will the upper reservoirs well supplied; or by exhausting the air at the upper part of the barrels the water will flow upwards into the reservoir.

THE DEANE-HARDING REVOLVER.—Some time since we took the opportunity of describing in the Journal a short outline of the properties peculiar to the above-named pistol, and as we at the close of the paragraph stated our intention of again recurring to the many new features presented by this weapon in a more explanatory way, we now fulfil our engagement. In the first place, the frame of this fire-arm is made in two separate parts—the first, consisting of the underside and back of the frame, is fixed to the stock, and is suitably formed to receive the lock. The second part forms part of the barrel, and in order to secure the two parts together the second section is furnished with a hook, which enters a recess formed for it in the other portion, and a pin passing through the two parts secures the whole. The pin is kept in its place by a small screw, the end of which enters a groove cut in it. The pin is capable of turning round within its hole to allow of the end of the bolt entering the holes formed for it in the back of the revolving chambers, and which bolt, when inserted in either of these perforations effectively locks the cylinders, and prevents their discharge, so that all fear of accident by reason of the self-discharge of either chamber is obviated. The lock is another feature which strikes one as very ingenious and simple in all its bearings; in this portion of the pistol there is an cutting edge of intrinsic, and in place of the usual sears, and their attendant springs, necessary adjuncts to the locks, other expedients of this character, we have in the Deane-Harding a simple lift, explained as follows:—The trigger turning on its centre, and having a projecting portion forming a slot at its end, the trigger is drawn back by acting on the incline at the end of a piece carried by the hammer, raises the same and the hammer, and continues to rise until the end of the projection comes in contact with the end of the hammer, which then descends direct on the nipple, or cap, at the end of the chamber. After the hammer has descended, the trigger by the aid of a small spring falls again into its original position, and so that the action is continuous, and the entire function of the discharge are continued to the cock and the trigger. The cylinders are made to rotate on a pin fixed on the back part of the frame, by the aid of a pin-joint, which rises up through a slot at every rise of the trigger, and which pin-joint catches itself under one of five notches riveted on the chambers between the end of each nipple, thus causing the cylinders after every instance of full cocking to revolve into their proper position. So that here we have an arm which when loaded is capable of discharging itself continuously through its self-cocking powers; and, again, when the pistol gets full all that is requisite to effectually cleanse the same is to withdraw the pin placed over the chambers, and the weapon breaks, as it were, into three portions in the hands of the operator, and at once we have the stock, chambers, and barrel ready for cleaning, and by a retrograde movement the arm is as quickly adjusted and ready for use. Messrs. Deane and Son are the patentees.

GE

ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEWFOUNDLAND (LIMITED).

Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each. £s. thereof to be paid on application, and £s. on allotment; the remaining £s. to be called up as required.

Incorporated under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts, so that shareholders are liable only to the amount of their subscription.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM BOOKEY LANGFORD, Major-General Royal Marines.
ROWLAND RONALD, Esq., 5, Manchester-square.
H. P. BURT, Esq., 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and Rue de Caumartin, Paris.
CHARLES PAUL BERKELEY, Esq., 6, Lansdown-place, Russell-square.
ROBERT WATSON, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Accrington.
WILLIAM TRISTAM, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Bolton.
ADAM BALLOUGH, Esq., Cotton Spinner, Blackburn.
HARTLEY PACKER GISBORNE, Esq., Waterloo, Liverpool.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN ST. JOHN'S.
CHARLES FOX BENNETT, Esq., Merchant at St. John's and Bristol.

W. V. WHITEWAY, Esq., St. John's.
SOLICITOR—John Mackrell, Esq., 34, Cannon-street West.
BANKERS—Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street.
BROKERS—Messrs. Walker and Lamson, Austin-friars.

SECRETARY AND MANAGER—J. C. Ridge, Esq., 18, Cannon-street, London, E.C.

REGISTERED OFFICES, 18, CANON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company is formed for the purpose of purchasing the freehold and leases, and working the valuable and extensive mineral properties to be called St. John's United Mines, situate in Conception Bay, four miles from the town of Brigus, the third town of importance in Newfoundland, and 35 miles from St. John's, the capital of the island.

The mines are three in number. The surface comprises upwards of 1200 acres of freehold land, and the minerals beneath are held under grants from the Crown for the term of 99 years, at a royalty of 1-20th on the net profits of the mines.

These mines were discovered in 1858, and there have been made in workings of about 12 ft. deep, at a very small cost, upwards of £1000 worth of ore, sold to Messrs. Vivian and Sons, of Swansea, and the Pocket Nose Company, St. Helen's, Liverpool. The bulk of the ore shipped home in the rough realised the remarkable price of £32 per ton. Upwards of a ton of copper ore from these mines may be seen at the offices of the company, and it is admitted by the most competent judges to be as fine and rich ore as ever came to this country. There are admirable lead specimens found on the same property.

The property runs down to a safe anchorage in Conception Bay, from which the produce is easily shipped, and can be brought to Liverpool or Swansea at rates under 2s. per ton, which may be reduced materially by judicious arrangements to be made when the works are more matured.

There is valuable and permanent water-power on the estate, and timber sufficient for every purpose.

Labour is abundant and cheap in the colony, and will be directed by a first-class mining engineer, to be sent out under the supervision of the committee of management at St. John's.

Prof. Shepherd reports on the climate of the island, and says:—"Frost seldom comes before the first week in September, and the snow in winter generally falls gradually, and scarcely ever exceeds 3 ft. in depth on a level. Ordinary work can be performed out of doors in December, January, and March. February is the most inclement month. No climate on earth can be pronounced more healthy."

In offering this most valuable and extensive mineral property to the public, this company seeks to become the pioneer for opening up the wealth of one of our most interesting colonies, which possesses the advantages of a fine climate, unlimited water-power, splendid harbours, fisheries untrammelled, abundance of raw material, and, above all, a close proximity to England.

The consideration to be paid for the freehold, leases, interest, and rights on these extensive mineral properties, will be the sum of £5000 in cash, and £15,000 paid-up shares.

Applications for the shares may be made to the bankers or brokers in the annexed form; but no application will be entertained unless accompanied by the banker's receipt for the first payment of as per share.

Sydenham, Nov. 7, 1859.—MY DEAR SIR: In reply to your favour of yesterday, I can inform you, from considerable experience there, that the climate of Newfoundland is remarkably salubrious, and the cold much less intense than in Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Miners will experience no inconvenience when pursuing their vocation, even in the depth of winter, so soon as they are 6 or 8 feet under ground. The cost of living does not exceed the expenses in Cornwall; and labour is good and plentiful, at the cost of 3s. 6d. and 4s. per day.

I am well acquainted with the mines to which you refer, and which have been purchased by your company.

The ground is amygdaloid trap, resting upon slate, through the former of which innumerable strings of grey and peacock ore make their way to the surface. From three of these veins, and at the depth of a few feet only, there were raised about 50 tons of ore, which realised over £1000, rough as got from the mine.

Small sheets of native silver were found in the peacock ore. Capt. Veron, of Cornwall, and many others who have visited the property, are of opinion that a rich deposit of mineral must exist there.

I have little doubt, therefore, that with an experienced engineer and eight or ten good miners, from a trap district, a most valuable mine will await the enterprise your company contemplates.

Wishing you every success.

I am, my dear Sir, yours, very truly,
F. N. GIBSON, C.E.
J. C. Ridge, Esq., Secretary to the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company (Limited).

RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF SIX SAMPLES OF ORES

From the St. John's United Mines, Newfoundland, received from J. C. Ridge, Esq.

No. 1. From Upper Cliff, produced in 1858.

Copper 55-57 per cent.
Sulphur 18-56 "

Silica 22-40 "

Silver, 13 ozs. per ton.

No. 2. From the East End of Marsh, produced in 1858.

Copper 55-71 per cent.
Sulphur 6-64 "

Silica 42-99 "

Silver, 3-5 ozs. per ton.

No. 3. From South End of Lode in Sea Cliff, produced in 1858.

Copper 55-57 per cent.
Sulphur 17-25 "

Silica 9-29 "

Silver, 6-5 ozs. per ton.

The quality of these ores is such that nothing but a favourable opinion can be come at concerning them; and from the contents, as per analyses, it will be at once perceived that they are not what may be deemed picked specimens; furthermore, the quantity sent home to England for sale, which was quite rudey collected, has given an average of copper in the sales:—

For highest 29-5 per cent.
For lowest 14-5 per cent.

Silver in the same ores 18 ozs. per ton highest.

Silver in the same ores 6-5 ozs. per ton lowest.

The small quantity of sulphur in these ores makes them very valuable to the smelter, which you are aware is their greatest enemy; on the other hand, the quantity of silver they contain is very important.

JOHN H. CLEMENT, F.G.S., &c.

ST. JOHN'S UNITED COPPER AND LEAD MINING COMPANY, NEWFOUNDLAND (LIMITED).

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Shares £1 each.—Deposit on application 5s. per share.

To the Directors of the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company, Newfoundland (Limited).

GENTLEMEN.—Having paid £1 to your bankers, Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street, I request that you will allot me shares in the St. John's United Copper and Lead Mining Company, Newfoundland (Limited); and I hereby agree to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association.

Name
Address
Date
The above form, when filled up, is to be left with the bankers, on payment of the deposit.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £25,000, in shares of £1 each (with power to increase it to £100,000).

Deposit 5s. per share.

Incorporated under Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856-57-58.

Under the direction of a Council and Managing Committee appointed by the shareholders.

BANKERS—Ransom, Bouvier, and Co., Pall Mall East.

SOLICITORS—Gibne, Son, and Fesemeyer, 23, Bedford-row, W.C.

SECRETARY—Silwell Harris.

OFFICES AND MANUFACTORY.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3, GOUFI STREET NORTH, GRAY'S INN ROAD, W.C.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

The leading feature of this company is, that it investigates the merit of any invention submitted to it by the aid of scientific and practical men, selected with special regard to their qualifications as impartial judges. Such inventions as are approved are patented or registered, and manufactured by the company, for sale, on a scale sufficient to establish their value, without cost to the inventor, who will share, under agreement, in all profits arising therefrom.

As an earnest of these intentions, the managing committee have secured a long lease, on most advantageous terms, of extensive premises, containing a spacious manufactory, provided with suitable plant, where models can be made and tried, and patented articles manufactured for sale.

Valuable patents already arranged for are now being so manufactured, at a net profit of 50 per cent., while several very promising inventions are under consideration.

The advantages thus enumerated, as in the direction in recommending the undertaking to the use of small capitals, as an investment well worthy their special consideration.

That a large mass of inventors are unable to carry out their designs is a fact patent to most practical observers. It is equally true that a great number of cases only require the judgment and kindly assistance of scientific and practical men to render them productive of public benefit. It is inconceivable that our national importance and wealth have been more promoted by inventors than by any other class of men. Arkwright, Watt, Cort, Stephenson, and other names scarcely less eminent, have produced an amount of wealth almost beyond calculation, though their inventions were received at first with coldness and incredulity. In short, all the improvements for our convenience and comfort, arising from a state of barbarity to one of high civilisation, are but the cumulative results of inventive ingenuity.

It cannot be overlooked by the shareholder that a patent gives an exclusive trade with the customers of the world, and that this company will possess in no common degree such advantages as will, on the average, be immensely productive, and ensure a dividend that may surprise, and must satisfy all investors.

Applications for shares, and full prospectuses giving the fullest information, to be made, personally or by letter, to the secretary, at the office, as above.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 13th November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY THREE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL for steam navigation, of any of the undermentioned sorts, to be delivered at Bombay, viz.:—West Hartley, Carr's Hartley, Buddle's Hartley, Davison's West Hartley, Longridge's West Hartley, Byass's Beside West Hartley, Ravensworth West Hartley, Jonasson's Hartley, Hastings' Hartley, Stewart's Wall's End Steam, Hartpole West Hartley, or Samelson's Real Old Gawbar (Oaks Colliery) Hard Steam Coals.

The tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the secretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 13th November, 1859, aforesaid, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, November 1, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY THREE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL for steam navigation, to be delivered into store at Madras.

The tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine and Transport Department in the India Office, with conditions annexed, and they are to be left at the secretariat office at any time before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 22nd November, 1859, aforesaid, after which hour no tender will be received.

India Office, November 8, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the FINANCE, HOME, AND PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE will be READY, on or before TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1859, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to RECEIVE TENDERS, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to SUPPLY THREE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL for steam navigation, to be delivered into store at Madras.

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India Office, November 8, 1859.

East India House.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR

RAILWAY WAGONS.—WILLIAM A. ADAMS AND CO., MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM. BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE COAL AND IRONSTON WAGONS. IN STOCK—FOR SALE OR HIRE.

THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE COMPANY, OLDBURY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM. MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND IRONWORK. NEW AND SECOND-HAND RAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK FOR SALE OR HIRE. LONDON OFFICES, 31, GREAT GEORGE STREET, WESTMINSTER.

THE BIRMINGHAM WAGON COMPANY (LIMITED) HAS RAILWAY WAGONS FOR HIRE. Apply to the SECRETARY, 3, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

SPRING HILL METAL, TUBE, AND ROLLING MILLS, EYRE STREET, BIRMINGHAM. GLYDON and SHORTHOUSE, MANUFACTURERS OF BRASS and COPPER, LOCOMOTIVE, MARINE, GAS, BELL, and OTHER TUBES. ROLLED METALS, BRASS SHEETS, BRASS and COPPER WIRE, COPPER BOAT NAILS, RIVETS, WASHERS, &c. &c. GERMAN SILVER SHEETS, WIRE, &c., &c. ROLLED STEEL for CHINOLINE, PENS, SPRINGS, &c., &c. GENERAL ENGINEERS.

SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, AND CO., HARTFORD STEEL WORKS, SHEFFIELD, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF HOWELL'S PATENT HOMOGENEOUS METAL PLATES for BOILERS, LOCOMOTIVE FIRE BOXES, and TUBES, COMBINING THE STRENGTH OF STEEL with the MALLEABILITY of COPPER. RUSSELL and HOWELL'S PATENT CAST STEEL TUBES. MCGINNELL'S PATENT HOLLOW RAILWAY AXLES.—For prices and terms, apply to SHORTRIDGE, HOWELL, and CO., Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; or Messrs. HENRY and CO., 12, Haymarket, London.

JOHN ROGERSON AND CO., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. MIDDLEBROUGH-ON-TEES, AND 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, IRON SHIP and STEAM-BOAT BUILDERS. TANKS, BOILERS, BARGES, BRIDGES, DERWENT RAILS, PIG and REFINED IRON. BARS, BOLTS, ANCHORS, and CHAINS. STEAM, GAS, and COOKING COALS, COKE, &c.

SAMUEL HILL, METAL BROKER AND COMMISSION AGENT, 11, LOWER CASTLE STREET, NEAR WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL, has SPECIFICATIONS generally IN HAND for TIN PLATES, CHARCOAL, and COKE WASTERS, suitable for Birmingham, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, and Wolverhampton. Shipping orders for manufactured iron, &c., carefully attended to in their details.

MESSRS. J. B. RICHARDSON AND CO., SHOTLEY BRIDGE, near GATESHEAD, MANUFACTURERS of IRON, STEEL, and TIN PLATES, BARS, BOILER PLATE, ANGLE IRON and STEEL PLATES, ROLLED and HAMMERED STEEL, CHARCOAL TIN PLATES and REFINED METAL. Agents, Messrs. Scott Brothers, 42 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Warehouses, 3, Oakwellgate, Gateshead.

BESSEMER STEEL.—REFINED CAST-STEEL, manufactured by the Bessemer process, and of a quality fully equal to the best cast-steel in use, suitable for tools, cutters, boiler plate, shafting, piston-rods, doctors, files, spindles, trusses, welding purposes, mining tools, cutlery, fire-arms, crinoline, &c., can now be had in any quantity, at prices much lower than any other steel. A stock is kept, and specimens of the manufacture may be inspected, and samples and price lists obtained, at the Bessemer Steel Warehouse, 71, Cannon-street West, E.C.

FARRAR'S PATENT FOR MAKING STEEL IN THREE HOURS IN THE CRUCIBLE, WITHOUT CEMENTATION. For LICENSES to USE process and further particulars, apply to THOMAS VAUGHAN-MORGAN, Battersea Works, London, S.W.

REFINED CAST STEEL for TURNING TOOLS, CHISELS, DRILLS, and PUNCHES of every description, TAPS and DIES, &c., of the very best quality, at PAGE and CAMERON'S, LAURENCE POUNTNEY PLACE, LAURENCE POUNTNEY HILL, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE FROM SULPHUR. For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONGDON, Jun., 65, King-street, Manchester.

HEMATITE PIG IRON.—The UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE THE SALE of the ORIGINAL HEMATITE PIG, now BRANDED HEMATITE CLEATOR, which is made entirely from the rich hematite ores peculiar to the neighbourhood of Whitehaven (the shipping port), without a particle of cinder, leamer ores, or ironstone. It is especially adapted for the manufacture of castings, where great strength is required, and is largely and regularly used in almost all the best brands of tin-plates. WILLIAM F. SIM and CO., 19, SWEETING STREET, LIVERPOOL.

PONKEY GREY FOUNDRY PIG IRON.—The PROPRIETOR of this noted iron is now PREPARED to SUPPLY it in ANY QUANTITIES. Price at the works, 9d. per ton. This iron has been well known for the last 50 years, and has been proved to be superior to any made for softness, toughness, and strength. (See Mr. Fairbairn's report in the *Engineer's Pocket Book*.)—JOSEPH JUKES, Ponkey Works, Ruabon, North Wales.

CONDIE'S PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 5 cwt., to 7 tons, suitable for jobbing forges, puddling forges, and the smiths' shops of engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, railway companies, &c. Pressure of steam required, 25 lbs. Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow.

TO COLLIER PROPRIETORS.—PATENT TIPPING MACHINES, TO DIMINISH THE LOSS FROM BREAKAGE IN LOADING COAL ON RAILWAY WAGONS, SHIPS, &c. ARTHUR and JAMES RIGG, PATENTEES AND MAKERS, GEORGE STREET, CHESTER.

TO COLLIER PROPRIETORS.—TO PREVENT EXPLOSIONS BY MINERS TAMPERING WITH SAFETY-LAMPS, USE ROBINSON'S and OGDEN'S PATENT SELF-LOCKING LAMP, possessing the following advantages:—

1. THE GAUZE CANNOT BE REMOVED, except by the application of a fixed machine key.

2. SIMPLICITY OF LOCKING.

3. THE APPLICATION OF AN ENAMELLED REFLECTOR.

Further particulars will be forwarded on application to THOMAS ROBINSON and CO., brassfounders, Manchester; or to HETH OGDEN, engineer, Manchester.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the gunpowder. This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckmill, Cornwall.

SAFETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON AND CO., PENHALICK, POOL, near CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, and BRYMBRO, near WREXHAM, MANUFACTURERS of FUSE, of every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

For the convenience of their customers and others in the North, W. BRUNTON and CO. have recently erected a branch manufactory at Brymbo, near Wrexham, where, as at Cornwall, they are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE upon warrant that it will prove equal to, if not better than any to be procured elsewhere.

COLZA OIL, FOR MINERS' SAFETY LAMPS, HIGHLY REFINED. TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, No. 1, CROMFORD COURT, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

TURBINES.—WILLIAMSON BROTHERS, CANAL IRON-WORKS, KENDAL, MANUFACTURE PATENT TURBINES, adapted for any power or height of fall, and possessing great advantages over the ordinary water-wheel. Also, FIXED and PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, PUMPING ENGINES, CRANES, CORN MILLS, MILL SHAFTING, GEARING, and GENERAL MACHINERY. THRASHING MACHINES and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions. Full particulars and estimates furnished on application.

PATENT LEVER BREAK, FOR RAILWAY WAGONS, doing away with the objectionable break rack. Can be APPLIED to EXISTING STOCK at a TRIFLING EXPENSE. Royalty moderate. Models can be seen at 34, Great George-street, Westminster; and the breaks in action at the works of the Railway Carriage Company; at the Peterborough Station, on the Eastern Counties Railway; the Rugby Station, London and North-Western Railway; the Cardiff Docks Station, Taff Vale Railway; and at the Works, Oldbury, near Birmingham, where all communications are requested to be sent.

PORTABLE ENGINES.—ON SALE, ONE 25 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, on wheels, fitted with link motion and governor. Also, ONE 12 horse power PORTABLE ENGINE, fitted as above. These engines are adapted for winding, pumping, or sawing, and all contractors' purposes. Can be seen in London.—Apply to H. T. BALFOUR, 104, Leadenhall-street, London.

BOYDELL'S TRACTION ENGINES, as ordered for India, Australia, Egypt, Spain, and Russia. These engines (fitted with Mr. Burrell's improved patent wrought-iron wheel, with shot), are especially adapted for collieries and other works.

Portable and fixed steam engines, saw mills, &c., for home and exportation. CHARLES BURRELL, THETFORD, MANUFACTURER. London offices, 69, King William-street, City.

ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORIES, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, LONDON. Conducted by MITCHELL and RICKARD (late John Mitchell, F.C.S.), Authors of *Manual of Practical Assaying*, Metallurgical Papers, &c.

Assays and Analyses of every description performed as usual. Special Instruction in Assaying and Analysis. Consultations in every branch of Metallurgical and Manufacturing Chemistry. Assistance rendered to intending Patentees, &c. For amount of fees, apply to the office, as above.

THE REGULATING AIR DOORS INCREASE STEAM, ECONOMISE FUEL, PREVENT SMOKE, and EFFECTUALLY VENTILATE MARINE and OTHER ENGINE ROOMS. J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

THE PENDULOUS FIRE BARS SAVE ABOVE FIFTY PER CENT. IN ANNUAL OUTLAY by GREATER DURABILITY, MATERIALLY PREVENT the ADHESION of CLINKERS, and IMPROVE COMBUSTION in ALL FURNACES. J. LEE STEVENS, PATENTEE, 1, FISH STREET HILL, E.C.

PENDULOUS FIRE BARS.—LETTERS of LICENSE are GRANTED to GILKES, WILSON, and CO., MIDDLESBROUGH, for North Yorkshire and county of Durham, and to GERARD and MACINTOSH, ABERDEEN, for the North of Scotland.—Applications for other districts to be made to TEGELLES and TAYLOR, 84, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.; or to J. LEE STEVENS, the patentee, 1, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

BEDFORD IRONWORKS TAVISTOCK.

MESSRS. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. have generally a GOOD STOCK of SECOND-HAND MINING MATERIALS for SALE, which may be viewed at their works. NICHOLLS, WILLIAMS, and CO. beg to announce that they MANUFACTURE STEAM ENGINES of every description on the newest and best principle, combining all the modern improvements. Castings and wrought-iron work made at the shortest notice. Machinery sent to all parts of the world, and competent engineers to erect the same. Steam boilers and chains made, and warranted of the best description.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. WHITE STAR EX-ROYAL MAIL CLIPPERS, SAILING FROM LIVERPOOL to MELBOURNE on the 1st and 20th of every month, and to NEW ZEALAND on the 10th or 25th.

Ship. For Register. Burthen. To sail. BEE-JAPORE Melbourne 1876 5000 Nov. 20. BLUE JACKET Auckland and Wellington 1074 3200 Nov. 25. BEECHWORTH Melbourne 1264 4000 Dec. 1. EMPIRE or PEACE Melbourne 1540 4600 Dec. 20.

The clippers of this line are the largest, finest, and handsomest in the trade, and are well known for their famous passages, and the unswerving punctuality of their sailing engagements. Passengers must embark, without fail, on the day previous to advertised date.—For freight or passage apply to the owners, H. T. WILSON and CHAMBERS, 21, Water-street, Liverpool; or to GRINDLAY and CO., 63, Cornhill, London; or SIX-MOUR, FRAZER, and CO., 116, Fenchurch-street, London.

Willow's Australian and New Zealand hand-books sent for two stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER SIXTY DAYS. PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.

BLACK BALL LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN EX-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS AND EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. In conjunction with the celebrated auxiliary screw steam clipper GREAT BRITAIN.

Appointed to sail annually from LIVERPOOL on the 6th and 15th of every Month.

To the consignment of Bright Brothers and CO., Melbourne.

The above, in addition to being the only line with steamers out of Liverpool, is composed of the LARGEST, FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD.

Ship. Register. Burthen. Captain. Date.

EAGLE 1050 3500 MURPHY 15th November.

GREAT BRITAIN (s.s.) 1733 5000 h.p. GRAY 5th December.

WANATA 1442 4000 MARSH 15th December.

To be succeeded by the following clippers and steamer:—

GREAT BRITAIN. MARCO POLO.

LIGHTNING. OCEAN CHIEF.

CHAMPION OF THE SEAS. BRITISH THIRD.

DONALD MCKAY. GIPSEY BRIDE.

GREAT TASMANIA. WANATA.

EAGLE. COMMODORE PERRY.

SALDAHNA. MONTMORENCY.

The above celebrated steam and sailing clippers, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in the world, will continue to sail regularly between Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to passengers and shippers the most unrivalled advantages. The commanders are men of experience, and noted for their kindness and attention to passengers.

The cabin accommodation is very superior, the saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to ensure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with beds, bedding, &c.

Bounty ticket passengers forwarded to Launceston and Hobart Town.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., merchants, 1, North John-street; and JAMES BAINES and CO., Tower-buildings, Liverpool; or to T. M. MACKAY and CO., 2, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

For Lists, Testimonials, &c., apply to the BATTERSEA WORKS, London, S.W.

THE SILVERTOWN INDIA-RUBBER WORKS (Opposite Her Majesty's Dockyard), Woolwich.

WAREHOUSES, 3 and 4, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN (Opposite the London Tavern).

MANUFACTURERS OF VULCANISED INDIA-RUBBER and RAILWAY MACHINERY APPLIANCES.

Solid India-Rubber Head Baffles, Rags, India-Rubber and Canvas and Foot Valves.

Delivery Valves, Bearing and other Springs, Connection Hose.

Air Pump Valves, Wheel Tyres, India-Rubber and Canvas Conducting Hose.

Flanges, Gas Bags, India-Rubber and Canvas Suction Hose.

Pump Clacks, Hose, Gas Tubing, India-rubber Machine Bands and Buckets.

Socket Rings, Gas Tubing.

Gauge Rings, India-rubber Machine Bands and Buckets.

THE CELEBRATED INDIA-RUBBER STEAM PACKING IN ROPE, SHEET, RINGS, &c., SUITABLE FOR STUFFING BOXES, FLANGE JOINTS, &c.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF FABRICS AND GARMENTS. Perfectly free from odour, and not affected by heat.

Portable Baths, Impermeable Sheetings for Hospitals, Water and Air Beds, Camp and Ground Sheets.

Pillows and Cushions, Cart Covers, Gig and Omnibus Aprons.

Life Preservers, Fishing Boots and Stockings, Waterproof Coats, Capes, Caps, and Leggings.

DONALD DUNCAN'S FURE SCOTCH MALT WHISKIES are cheaper, more wholesome, and far superior to the finest French brandy. ROYAL BALHOR, a very fine mild and mellow spirit, 15s. per gallon.

THE PRINCE'S USQUEBAUGH, a much admired delicious spirit, 18s. per gallon.

DONALD DUNCAN'S CELEBRATED REGISTERED DD WHISKEY, of extraordinary quality and age, 20s. per gallon.

Two gallons and upwards of either of the above sent to any part, or sample forwarded for twelve postage stamps. Terms, cash. Orders from the country must contain a Post-office order.

8, BURLEIGH STREET, STRAND, W.C.

JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, FENCHURCH STREET, corner of Railway-place, London.

DENMAN, introducer of the SOUTH AFRICAN PORT, SHERRY, &c., finest importations, 20s. per dozen, bottles included, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connection, saving the great annoyance of returning them. A pint sample of both for 24 stamps. Wine in cask forwarded free to any railway station in England. EXCELSIOR BRANDY, pale or brown, 18s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen. Terms, cash. Country orders must contain a remittance. Cross cheques on Bank of London. Price lists forwarded on application.

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MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE & TABLE CUTLERY. MAPPIN BROTHERS (Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen) are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON BRIDGE, contain by far the LARGEST STOCK OF ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the world, which is transmitted direct from their manufactory, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

Fiddle Pat. Double Thread. King's Pat. Lily Pat.

12 Table Forks, best quality £1 16 0 .. £2 2 14 0 .. £3 0 0 .. £3 12 0

12 Table Spoons, best quality 1 16 0 .. 2 2 14 0 .. 3 0 0 .. 3 12 0</

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES

<i>Shares.</i>	<i>Mines.</i>	<i>Paid.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Busi-</i>
700	Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth ..	nil.	..	32½%	..

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

DIVIDEND MINES.											
Shares.	Mines.			Shares.			Mines.			Paid. Nom. Pr. Bus. done. Last Call.	
	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Business.	Dividends Per Share.	Last Paid.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Business.	
5000 Aberdovey (silver-lead), Merioneth	..	324	..	..	0 10 0..	0 10 0..	16000 Abbey Consols (ld.), Cardigan	2 2 0..	1 ..	..	Sept. 1850
5230 Alfred Consols (cop.), Philbrick* [S.E.]	2 11 10..	4 7..	4 4 4..	..	20 3 0..	0 2 6..	18500 Allt-y-Mae (lead) [L. £1..]	0 5 0..	1 ..	..	July, 1850
10000 Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6..	..	..	..	0 7 5..	0 0 7 5..	10000 Angarbeck (copper), Philbrick	1 1 6..	13..	1 1 14..	July, 1850
4000 Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 6 8..	73..	75..	..	19 18 6..	0 5 0 6..	10000 Ashburton United (cop., tin)	10 0 0..	2 ..	..	Sept. 1850
2400 Bedwin (tin), St. Just	20 0 0..	100..	..	..	23 0 0..	1 0 0 ..	10000 Ballymoune (cop.), Wicklow	2 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
2600 Bettonlack (tin), Copper, St. Just*	91 5 0..	100..	..	..	440 15 0..	2 10 0 ..	10000 Ballyvally (lead) [L. £1..]	4 5 0..	24..	..	July, 1850
2600 Bonnyton (tin), Copper, St. Just*	..	4 0..	7..	..	2 0 0..	0 2 0 ..	10000 Barr (lead), Keswick	1 5 0..	..	..	July, 1850
2600 Brooklond (lead), Cardiganshire [L. £1..]	4 0 0..	85..	85..	..	283 10 0..	2 0 0 ..	10000 Bedford Consols (copper)	10 0 0..	14..	14 ..	Sept. 1850
16000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0..	85..	85..	..	5 0 0..	2 0 0 ..	10000 Beneathwood (lead), Linkin	1 5 0..	..	..	July, 1850
2600 Cefn Gwyn (Bryngwyn), Cardiganshire	33 0 0..	20..	..	..	4 0 0..	0 4 0 ..	10000 Berriew Consols (lead)	15 16 0..	8..	..	Sept. 1850
2500 Central Miners (lead) [L. £5..]	0 5 0..	51..	51..	..	9 0 0..	4 0 0 ..	10000 Besore (lead, tin), Kenwyn	1 10 0..	..	..	July, 1850
2500 Copper Hill (copper), Redruth	48 0 0..	123..	115 115..	..	2 10 0..	2 10 0 ..	10000 Bog (lead), Salop [L. £5..]	1 0 0..	..	..	Oct. 1850
12000 Copper Miners of England	25 0 0..	28..	..	..	..	..	1258 Boscastle (tin), copper	..	..	..	Aug. 1850
35000 Ditto ditto (stock)	100 0 0..	24..	..	..	..	..	1286 Boscombe (tin, cop.), St. Austell	6 5 0..	63..	63 ..	Aug. 1850
1065 Cricklade Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0..	30..	..	37 39	3 11 0..	0 5 0 ..	1286 Boscombe & Holloway, St. Just	4 5 0..	..	..	Nov. 1850
867 Cwm Elin (lead) Cardiganshire	7 0 0..	10..	..	..	1 0 0..	0 10 0 ..	1286 Bowesland and Wheal Castle	32 0 0..	..	..	Nov. 1850
125 Cymwyst with (lead), Cardiganshire*	50 0 0..	230..	..	..	163 0 0..	0 5 0 ..	1286 Branscombe (cop.), St. Ives [L. £1..]	0 10 0..	..	..	July, 1850
280 Derwent Mines (sl. lead), Durham	300 0 0..	150..	..	..	127 0 0..	5 0 0 ..	20000 Brean Iron Mining Company	1 2 6..	13..	..	Sept. 1850
4076 Devon and Cornwall (copper)*	4 6 3..	8..	..	..	0 10 0..	0 2 6 ..	4000 Brynglas (lead), Cardigan	2 5 0..	..	..	April, 1850
1024 Devon & Co. (cop.), Redruth	1 0 0..	430..	435..	..	677 0 0..	7 0 0 ..	6380 Butler and Bassett Unit. (cop.)	1 2 6..	13..	..	Sept. 1850
258 Dolecath (copper, tin), Camborne	128 7 6..	310..	..	..	581 10 0..	9 0 0 ..	1286 Butler and Bertha (copper)	3 10 0..	54..	5 ..	Feb. 1850
512 East Bassett (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	29 10 0..	155..	..	..	29 0 0..	7 0 0 ..	6380 Bwlch (sl. sil.), Cardiganshire	3 10 0..	12..	..	July, 1850
300 East Darton (lead), Cardiganshire	22 0 0..	321..	..	..	64 0 0..	2 0 0 ..	1286 Calstock United (tin and cop.)	6 15 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
128 East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0..	240..	..	..	305 0 0..	2 10 0 ..	1286 Calstock, Wendron	11 10 0..	14..	..	Aug. 1850
2048 East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	2 10 0..	81..	..	..	5 0 0..	5 0 0 ..	10000 Camborne Consols (copper)*	15 0 0..	..	..	June, 1850
8700 Exmouth (silver-lead), Dartmouth	14 0 0..	8..	..	..	3 17 6..	0 3 6 ..	4800 Carway and Duffryn [L. £5..]	14 0 0..	14..	14 ..	Sept. 1850
1400 Eynn Mining Co. (lead), Derbyshire	5 0 0..	38..	..	..	18 13 4..	1 0 0 ..	914 Cardigan Cons. (cop.), St. Cleer	13 0 0..	7..	..	May, 1850
2660 Foxdale, Isle of Man (United lead)*	20 0 0..	42..	..	..	60 8 3..	1 0 0 ..	1000 Cardigan Cons. [L. £1..]	5 5 0..	54..	..	Sept. 1850
488 Grambler and St. Asaph (cop., S.E.)	46 10 0..	62..	57 1/2..	62 1/2..	19 0 0..	2 0 0 ..	916 Cargoll (silver-lead), Newlyn	13 12 7..	..	..	Oct. 1850
6000 Great South Tongue [S.E.], Redruth	6 14 0..	12..	13 13 5..	..	5 4 6..	0 10 0 ..	1286 Carmarthen United (lead) [L. £1..]	2 10 0..	3 ..	..	Oct. 1850
1024 Herodsfoot (ld.), near Liskeard [S.E.]	0 10 0..	17..	17 18..	..	6 15 0..	1 0 0 ..	4370 Carnpawas (hd., cop.), Mawgan	0 13 0..	1..	..	Oct. 1850
2660 Kelly Briny (lead), cop., Callington	19 0 0..	34..	34 34..	..	0 4 0..	0 2 0 ..	1056 Carnvall (cop.), Gwennap	25 11 1..	2 ..	..	Oct. 1850
160 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0..	140..	..	..	1896 0 0..	5 0 0 ..	3675 Carnvath Unl. (tin), St. Austell	13 15 0..	12..	..	Aug. 1850
4000 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales* 18 15 0..	107..	..	..	..	331 0 0..	3 0 0 ..	18000 Carway and Duffryn [L. £5..]	5 0 0..	5..	..	Sept. 1850
2600 Mendip Hills (lead) [L. £1..], Somerset	3 15 0..	134..	..	..	18 18 6..	0 5 0 ..	20000 Carysfort (cop., ld.), [L. £1..]	0 10 0..	12..	12 ..	Mar. 1850
1500 Misera Mining Co., Ltd., Wrexham	25 0 0..	135..	140 150..	..	48 15 0..	3 2 6 ..	6000 Castell (lead & blonde), Card.	11 16..	3a..	..	Sept. 1850
20000 Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead) [C.]	..	12..	12 12..	12 12..	14 16 1..	0 4 16 ..	27000 Castleton (cop.), Cork [L. £1..]	0 10 0..	..	..	Oct. 1850
470 Newtowlands Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0..	35..	..	..	50 0 0..	1 0 0 ..	714 Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 14 0..	14a..	11a..	Sept. 1850
2000 North Dolecath (copper), Camborne	1 6 6..	51..	..	..	5 0 0..	0 2 0 ..	2048 Chydouran, Wendron	2 10 0..	3 ..	..	Sept. 1850
6000 N. W. Bassett (cop., tin), Illogan [S.E.]	6 5 0..	72..	6 7..	..	14 12 0..	0 5 0 ..	2000 Clara (silver-lead) [L. £1..]	3 5 0..	2 ..	..	June, 1850
6400 Far Consols (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6..	112..	10 11..	..	34 1 6..	0 6 0 ..	981 Clifft & Wontworth (tin, cop.)	15 12 6..	5 ..	..	Nov. 1850
2000 Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinhorne, Illogan	0 0..	420..	..	..	319 10..	25 0 0 ..	3400 Coed Mawr Pool (lead) [L. £1..]	3 5 6..	..	..	Sept. 1850
1772 Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	..	5..	..	..	1 19 6..	0 12 6 ..	2150 Cook's Kitchen (cop.), Illogan	16 10 2..	13 ..	11 13 ..	Feb. 1850
1120 Providence (tin), Uly Leisan [S.E.]	10 6..	70..	47 1/2 50..	47 1/2 50..	2 3 2..	0 2 0 ..	2048 Coombe Valley Cons. (tin, sil.)	2 0 0..	3 ..	..	Sept. 1850
2500 Rhoswyd and Bacheidion (cop.)	11 5 0..	12..	..	..	0 16 0..	0 3 0 ..	9000 Conmores (cop., sil.), St. Ives [L. £1..]	0 9 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
1024 Rosewarne and Herland (cop.)	7 10 0..	112..	10 11..	..	2 10 0..	0 10 0 ..	716 Catherine & Jane Cons. (lead)	0 14 0..	14a..	11a..	Aug. 1850
3000 Ruarhain Colliery Company, Limited	0 7 0..	34..	..	..	0 1 10 2..	0 1 0 ..	1286 Craydon (ld.), [L. £1..] K. R. K. F.	2 0 6..	..	..	Sept. 1850
512 South Consol (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	1 5 0..	250..	247 1/2 252 1/2..	293 0 5..	5 0 0 ..	..	1286 Craydon (ld.), [L. £1..] K. R. K. F.	10 0 0..	16..	16 ..	Fully paid
512 South Tregaron (cop.), Redruth, Cornwall	0 0..	70..	..	..	89 10 0..	2 0 0 ..	36300 Crayton Moor (ld.), Yorkshire	0 10 0..	12..	12 ..	Sept. 1850
496 South Wheal Frances, Illogan [S.E.]	18 18 9..	145..	145 160..	..	337 5 0..	3 10 0 ..	1286 Crookhawn (cop.), [L. £1..]	0 5 0..	..	..	June, 1850
916 St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	8 0 0..	58..	..	..	469 10 0..	3 5 0 ..	2090 Crownhill (lead), Llandioedd	10 0 0..	13..	13 ..	Sept. 1850
2600 Tamar Con. (sl. sil.), Redruth [S.E.]	4 10 0..	3..	2 2 3..	..	4 16 0..	0 2 6 ..	6000 Crownhill (cop.), Tavistock	11 0 0..	5..	..	Sept. 1850
6000 Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0..	54..	5 5 5..	..	9 18 6..	0 5 0 ..	1286 Cumberland Black Lead [L. £1..]	5 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
6000 Tolvadden (copper), Marazion	..	49..	5% 56 56..	..	0 9 0..	0 3 0 ..	1286 Cwmy (cop.), Seaton [L. £1..]	12 6..	1..	..	Sept. 1850
572 Treloyon Consols (tin), St. Ives	118 0..	221..	20 22..	..	3 15 0..	1 0 0 ..	1286 Cwym (cop.), Seaton [L. £1..]	12 6..	1..	..	Sept. 1850
200 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	10 0..	35..	..	..	29 10 0..	4 0 0 ..	1286 Denham Bridge (cop.), [L. £1..]	3 6..	14..	14 ..	Sept. 1850
400 United Mines (copper), Gwennap,..	30 0..	145..	130 135..	..	72 15 0..	2 10 0 ..	1286 Devan and Courtney (cop.),	3 6..	14..	14 ..	Sept. 1850
512 West Consol (cop.), Wendron	23 7..	45..	42 45..	..	8 10 0..	2 0 0 ..	4817 Devon and Courtney (cop.),	4 0 0..	11..	11 ..	Sept. 1850
6000 West Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	1 10 0..	21..	..	..	16 14 0..	0 5 0 ..	3653 Devan Burra (copper)	13 2..	4 5..	4 5 ..	July, 1850
512 West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	10 0..	110..	147 150..	..	151 2 6..	4 0 0 ..	6240 Devan Great Elizabeth (cop.)	11 0 0..	1..	..	Sept. 1850
6400 West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0..	56..	6 6 6..	..	0 2 6..	0 2 6 ..	30000 Devon Kapunda [L. £1..]	0 10 0..	6..	..	Sept. 1850
400 W. W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [S.E.]	47 10 0..	395..	..	..	189 10 0..	10 0 0 ..	1286 Devon New Copper Co. [L. £1..]	2 0 0..	..	..	July, 1850
240 Wheat Ball (tin), St. Just	15 0 0..	18..	..	..	4 0 0..	1 0 0 ..	1286 Devon Wheat Ball (copper)	2 0 0..	38..	..	July, 1850
512 Wheat Bassett (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 2 6..	185..	155 155..	..	534 10 0..	5 0 0 ..	6000 Devon Wh. Union (cop.), Tavist	1 0 0..	18..	..	Sept. 1850
512 Wheat Butler (cop.), Redruth* [S.E.]	5 0 0..	110..	105 110..	..	999 0 0..	2 0 0 ..	1286 Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel	5 9 4..	34..	..	Sept. 1850
512 Wheat Charlotte, Perranuthnoe	1 0 8..	15..	..	..	4 43 0..	0 1 6 ..	1286 Duke of Cornwall (cop.), St. Just	15 0 0..	1..	..	Sept. 1850
600 Wheat Clifford (cop.), Gwennap [S.E.]	..	305..	300 310..	..	39 10 0..	6 0 0 ..	1286 Durro (cop.), Llanllan	4 6 0..	15..	..	Sept. 1850
1242 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0..	75..	..	..	2385 0 0..	10 0 0 ..	1286 Eaglebrook, Llanllan	4 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
512 Wheat Grilys (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0..	4..	..	..	1 4 6..	0 7 6 ..	1286 East Alford Consols (copper)	2 0 0..	16..	..	Aug. 1850
5000 Wheat Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	3 19 0..	21..	..	..	9 10 0..	1 0 10 0 ..	1286 East Alford Consols (copper)	6 0 0..	15..	15 ..	July, 1850
1024 Wheat Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0..	34..	31 32 32..	..	0 12 6..	0 2 0 ..	1286 East Bather (cop.), Tavist	12 6..	..	..	Sept. 1850
1024 Wheat Kitty (tin), Uly Leisan [S.E.]	1 7 2..	121..	12 13..	..	7 0 0..	0 10 0 ..	1286 East Carron (cop.), St. Cleer	2 0 0..	54..	54 ..	Oct. 1850
4890 Wheat Ludcoet (lead), St. Ives	2 10 0..	34..	..	..	0 4 0..	0 4 0 ..	1286 East Caron (cop.), St. Blazey	2 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
836 Wh. Margaret (tin), Uly Leis. [S.E.]	9 17 6..	55..	52 51..	..	57 5 0..	2 0 0 ..	3620 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	7 0..	7..	7..	Sept. 1850
1024 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	36 2 6..	440..	..	..	273 5 0..	15 0 ..	33000 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	1 6 0..	19..	..	Sept. 1850
1242 Wh. Mary Ann (ld.), Menheniot [S.E.]	8 0 0..	34..	37 1/2 40..	..	47 7 6..	2 0 0 ..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	4 0 0..	12..	12 ..	Sept. 1850
80 Wheat Owles (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0..	300..	..	..	235 10 0..	5 0 0 ..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	4 0 0..	15..	..	Sept. 1850
198 Wheat Seton (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0..	100..	..	..	300 10 0..	3 0 0 ..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	4 0 0..	28..	28 ..	Sept. 1850
1040 Wh. Trewhay (sl. sil.), Liskeard [S.E.]	7 0 0..	28..	28 29..	..	38 15 0..	1 0 0 ..	4029 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	1 6 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
6000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0..	51 1/2..	51 1/2 53..	..	32 7 0..	1 0 15 0 ..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	2 0 0..	34..	34 ..	Sept. 1850
1242 Wheat Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0..	75..	..	..	..	..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	2 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
5000 Wieldy Grilys (tin), Perranuthnoe	0 4 0..	4..	..	..	..	..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	2 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
512 Wheat Kitty (tin), Ken	3 19 0..	21..	..	..	..	..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	2 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
1024 Wheat Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0..	34..	31 32 32..	..	..	..	1286 East Froncog (tin, sl. lead), St. Blazey	2 0 0..	..	..	Sept. 1850
1024 Wheat Kitty (tin), Uly Leisan [S.E.]	1 7 2..	121..</td									

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Ballewswidde (tin), St. Just	11	5 0.	12	..	..	12	5 0. 0.	5 0	—Jan.	1854	1000	East Trefusis (cop.), Gwen. [E.]	6	8 10. 3	..	..	July, 1857	1050	W. Sharpe's (lead) [L.]	5 0.	—	Oct.	1859						
1290	Brighton & Froggatt Grove, Derbysh.	3	0 0.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	3	0 0. 0.	0	—April, 1856	119	West Wheat (aggr. cop.), Illogan	71	0 0. 10.	..	..	Aug. 1859	1056	West Stray Park (cop.), Camb.	2 6.	54 $\frac{1}{2}$, 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.	1859							
100	Bryntrefail Half (lead), Flintshire	..	25	0.	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	13	0 0. 0.	0	—July, 1856	6000	E. Wheat Clifford (cop.), Kee.	2	0 0. 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Feb. 1859	512	West Toliddaw (cop.), tin	0 4 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.	1859									
2000	Bryntyll, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4	2 5.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	0	2 0. 0.	0	—July, 1856	4000	E. Wh. Russell, Tavist. [S.E.]	6	17 0. 11.	11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Aug. 1859	1879	West Trevelyan (tin, copper)	5 17 6.	9	Sept.	1859								
1170	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	0	14 2.	2	..	..	0	15 0. 0.	0	—Mar., 1857	6000	Fowey Consols East (copper)	1	0 0. 0.	1	..	May 1859	512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	34 18 0.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$, 10	June	1859									
4076	Caislock Consols (copper)	5	5 0.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	2 0. 0.	0	—Dec., 1857	5000	Frank Mills (lead), Devon.	3	10 0. 4.	4	..	Nov. 1859	10000	West Wheal Jane (tin, sc.)	2 12 6.	4	Jan.	1859										
2948	Carnyorth (tin), St. Just	4	15 0.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	15 0. 0.	0	—June, 1856	1500	Garret (lead), Flint	5	8 0. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Oct. 1859	2860	W. Wh. Margaret (tin), Ley Le.	1 0 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859									
2000	Collacome (copper), Lamerton	5	0 0.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	0	15 0. 0.	0	—June, 1856	4000	Gawton (copper), Tavistock	1	2 0.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Sept. 1859	4000	Wheal Addams (copper, lead)	0 13 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859								
286	Conduorow (cop.), Camborne	20	0 0.	80	..	..	85	0 0. 0.	2	—June, 1857	6000	Gettishorne (sl.-lead), Cardig.	1	0 0. 0.	1	..	..	6000	Wheal Agar (cop.), Illogan	2 9 6.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859							
672	Ding Dong (tin), Gwalia	37	14 0.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	16	7 0.	1	10	—Mar., 1857	1024	Goominans (tin), St. Agnes.	5	8 0. 11.	..	..	July, 1859	5000	Wh. Annie (cop.), Christow	0 10 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	No call.	..							
1280	Dreake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	2	1 0.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	13 0. 0.	0	—Sept., 1857	12000	Great Caradon and Slade [L.]	1	0 0. 0.	1	..	..	5000	Wheal Annie (cop.), Gwinear	0 15 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	No call.	..								
2045	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2	0 0.	3	0	7 0.	0	2 6	—Jan., 1858	4090	Great Caradon (cop.), St. Ives.	0	12 0.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Sept. 1859	1040	Wheal Bassett and Grylls (tin)	2 9 0.	4	..	Aug.	1859									
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, copper)	8	17 6.	5	..	..	0	5 0. 0.	0	—Jan., 1854	6000	Gr. Crinnis (cop.), St. Austell	1	0 0. 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	512	Wh. Coates (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	8 0 0.	..	Feb.	1859							
4940	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywmpreath	4	0 0.	3	..	..	0	5 0. 0.	0	—Jan., 1854	4000	Gr. Dowgash (cop.), St. Austell	5	10 0.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	124	Wheal Constance (silver/lead)	5 12 6.	6	..	Oct.	1859						
4448	General Mining Co. for Ire., (cop., lid.)	4	0 0.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	41	4 0. 0.	0	6	Feb., 1857	15000	Great Hewas United, (tin)	2	3 0.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Mar. 1859	1060	Wh. Conquer (tin), Towednack	3 0 0.	5	..	June	1859									
2000	Gogmara (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	12	10 0.	1	..	..	1	9 0.	0	8	June, 1853	4090	Gr. Lt. Tolgois (cop.), Redruth	1	0 0.	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4	Sept. 1859	8000	Wheal Trebor (cop.), Tavistock	7 0 0.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.	1859								
1234	Gonanena (copper), St. Cleer	14	10 0.	12	..	10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	9 0. 0.	0	3	Sept., 1850	11742	Gr. Gorn Owlas Cons., Cawdwell	1	0 0.	3	..	Oct. 1858	5120	Wheal Capid (cop.), Hedrith	3 6 0.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..								
6000	Hington Down Cons., (cop.), Calstock	4	0 0.	110	..	..	221	10 0.	6	7 0.	Feb., 1857	0070	Gr. Retallack (sl.-lead, blende)	1	0 0.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	6000	Wheal Elias (cop.), Whitch.	1 0 0.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..								
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	0 0.	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	4	16 0. 0.	0	2 6	Nov., 1856	1024	Gr. Sheba Con., St. Cleme.	30	12 0.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1024	Wheal Emily (cop.), St. Agnes	5 15 6.	10	..	..								
39	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100	0.	1000	..	..	1420	6 0. 50	0	9	June, 1857	10000	Great Trevedoe (copper)	0	11 0.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	1000	Wh. Emily (cop.), Gwirthian	1 12 6.	5	..	..								
5000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6	9 11.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	0	10 0. 0.	0	10	Dec., 1855	5120	Great Wheal Alfred [S.E.]	12	5 0.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Oct. 1859	4000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh	12 12 6.	5	..	July, 1859							
5000	Marks Vale (tin), Cardigan	4	10 6.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	5 0. 0.	0	3	Sept., 1855	6000	Great Wheal Badern (tin)	3	16 0.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Aug. 1859	12000	Wh. Emma Exton (cop.), Buck.	0 1 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..								
5000	Merrlyn (lead), Flint	..	3 5 6.	1	11 0.	0	2	June, 1855	6000	Gr. Wh. Basy (cop., & tin), Ken.	11	5 0.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Aug. 1859	1070	Wheat Eggs (tin), Wembra	18 18 1.	12	..	Feb.	1859									
5000	Nantose & Penhaw, Lim. [2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sh.], 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ sh.	3	20 0.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	1 0. 0.	0	1	April, 1855	1024	Gr. Wheat Fortune, Breage	28	13 0.	30	28 30	Sept. 1859	2000	Wheal Falmouth and Sperrys	1 10 0.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Jan.	1859									
2000	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40	18 0.	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	324	0 0. 0.	2	0	Dec., 1854	10000	Gr. Wh. Martha (cop.), Hels. [L.]	9	7 0.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	6000	Wh. Florence (cop., lid.)	1 0 0.	1	..	..								
200	North Rosekar (copper), Camborne	16	0 0.	16	750	0 0. 0.	4	0	Sept., 1853	2500	Gr. Wh. Vor (in, eng.), Hels. [S.E.]	10	0 0.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 1859	720	Wheal Franco, near Tavistock	22 10 0.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Sept.	1859									
512	Rosewarne United (cop.), Gwinnar	15	0 0.	45	42 44	..	32	10 0.	6	10	June, 1857	4000	Grosvenor Lead, Flint [L. C.]	1	15 0.	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 1859	2048	Wh. Furdon (in), Helston	10 10 0.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Oct.	1859									
1239	Sortridge Cons., (cop.), Whitechurch [S.E.]	10	0 0.	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	0	19 0.	0	2	July, 1857	6100	Gwydr's Part Con., Llanwrst	9	7 0.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	6000	Wh. Grenville (copper) [S.E.]	5 10 0.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.	1859							
1238	South Crinius (copper), St. Austell	19	0 0.	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	60	0 0. 0.	20	0	June, 1855	7219	Hawkwood (sl.), Durhams [L.]	0	2 0.	14	..	Mar. 1859	5120	Wh. Harriett, Camborne	3 16 0.	22 $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.	1859								
256	South Gurnas, Kenwystow	29	0 0.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	6	0 0. 0.	2	0	June, 1859	3000	Hernmantol (tin), Calstock	2	11 0.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	Oct. 1859	1000	Wh. Head (lead) [L.]	1 0 0.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..								
978	St. Asbyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Brea	8	4 8.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	17 0.	0	7	April, 1852	1000	Howard United (lead) Flint	74	0 0.	45	1000	Wh. Margery (tin, copper)	12 1 0.	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$..	Mar.	1859								
2000	St. Day United (tin, cop.), Redruth	2	5 0.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	3 0.	0	1	Feb., 1858	5000	Holmbois (ld., cop.), Callington	18	0 0.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct. 1859	6000	Wh. Emma (cop.), Lydford	6 0 0.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$..	July	1859									
1234	Trethellan (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15	10 0.	15	403	13 0.	6	2	April, 1851	6000	Hockworthy Bridge (cop., ..)	0	10 0.	14	5000	Wh. Maxwell (cop.), Crowan	0 12 6.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.	1859								
4076	Trewetha (sl.-lead), Menheniot, Cornw.	3	11 0.	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$..	1	12 0.	0	3	April, 1857	4000	Huntington (sl.), Buckfast.	1	0 0.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3000	Wh. Polmear, St. Austell.	17 10 0.	50									
2000	Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	13	0 0.	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	5 0. 0.	0	1	July, 1858	6000	Keswick (lead), Fonthill	4	9 0.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	4000	Wh. Pollard (cop.), St. Neot's	1 2 8.	1	April	1859								
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	33	15 0.	40	44	0 0.	4	0	July, 1857	1840	Lacknors New Min. Co. [L.]	2	0 0.	—	6000	Wh. Rose (lead) [L.]	1 0 0.	6	July	1859								
1234	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	12	10 0.	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	1 0.	0	10	April, 1857	6000	Lady Bertha (cop.), [S.E.]	1	6 0.	1	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Feb. 1859	1000	Wh. Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2 7 6.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859							
6149	Wheat Arthur (copper), Calstock	3	17 0.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	6 0.	0	0	Oct., 1853	2500	Lady Elias (lead) [L. C.]	2	19 0.	6	4000	Wh. Sidney (cop.), Plympton	18 1 0.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1859							
4098	Wheat Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	6	7 0.	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$..	0	5 0.	0	5	Mar., 1858	1024	Lady & St. Asbyn (cop.)	14	18 3.	4	5000	Wh. Tredeyan (cop.), Illogan	2 13 0.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1859	4000	Wh. Tredeyan (cop.), Plympton	6 2 6.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1859
430	Wheat Lovel (tin), Wendron	33	0 0.	7	31	0 0.	1	0	Sept., 1856	963	Lelant Cons. (tin), Uley Lelant	30	0 0.	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept. 1859	512	Wh. Tredeyan (cop.), Gwinnar	26 6 0.	1859							
240	Wheat Treath (tin), Uley Lelant	45	10 0.	45	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	10 0.	0	3	July, 1857	2000	Lianyfarnach (sl.), Pemb. [L. C.]	5	0 0.	—	5000	Wh. Union (cop.), Redruth	3 7 0.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859							
1234	Wheat Tremayne (tin, cop.), Gwinnar	12	2 0.	8	19	2 0.	0	7	June, 1854	1240	Llynnvalaues (lead), Wales.	10	0 0.	10	5000	Wh. Union (cop.), Gwinnar	3 12 6.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859							
4028	Wheat Wex (lead), St. Ives	10	0 0.	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	12 0.	0	12	Feb., 1854	6000	Wh. Udris (cop.), Gwinnar	3	12 0.	—	5000	Wh. Udris (cop.), Gwinnar	3 12 6.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Aug.	1859							

(* Dividends paid every two months. ⁸ Dividends paid every three months.)

FOREIGN MINES.

FOREIGN MINES.															
2464	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia.	5	0	0	169	...	144	...	200	0	0	5	0	0	April, 1859
12006	Colos Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba (S.E.)	40	0	0	51	...	48	50	90	12	0	2	0	0	July, 1859
10009	Copello Mining Company, Chile (S.E.)	16	0	0	5	...	72	8%	8	18	0	0	10	0	Mar., 1858
16102	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	19	0	0	10	...	14	1%	15	6	0	0	10	0	Yearly
70003	English and Australian (S.E.)	5	0	0	1	...	14	1%	9	13	6	0	2	6	Aug., 1859
25009	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia (S.E.)	20	0	0	28	...	24	29	15	0	0	15	0	7	July, 1859
10000	Gr. Barrier Land, Min. Ass., N. Ze. [L. E.]	2	0	0	8	...	9	16	3	15	0	0	15	0	Yearly
78000	Kanpara Mining Company, Australia	1	0	0	1	...	14	1%	1	2	0	0	2	0	Nov. 1859
15000	Linares (d.), Pozo Ancho, Spain (S.E.)	0	0	0	11	...	16	11	6	13	0	0	7	6	Sept., 1859
10000	Lisitamant (or Portugal) [S.E.]	1	0	0	11	...	12	1%	9	8	0	0	1	3	April, 1859
63515	Marionita and New Granada [S.E.]	1	0	0	24	...	24	25	9	0	0	6	0	1	June, 1859
10000	Phi Phillips (gold), Clunes (S.E.)	1	0	0	24	...	24	25	9	0	2	0	0	1	July, 1859
11000	St. John del Rey (L.), Brazil (S.E.)	15	0	0	31	...	31	34	25	12	0	0	10	0	Aug., 1859
2484	Mandarin Mines (copper)	1	0	0	1	...	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	Dec., 1858
1024	Mill Pool (tin, cop.)	3	0	0	6	...	6	6	1	0	0	0	1	6	No call.
3000	Milltown (salt, d.), Ire. [L.]	1	0	0	1	...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	Aug., 1859
16000	Mold (lead), Flint, [L. E.]	1	0	0	1	...	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	July, 1858
6820	Molland (lead), S. Moulton,	2	0	0	3	...	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	3	Sept., 1859
2909	Nanflies (tin, exp.), Kew [L. E.]	1	0	0	1	...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	Sept., 1859
2400	Nant-y-Jago	1	0	0	1	...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	Nov., 1859
6400	Never Heath (lead), Drifton,	0	0	0	1	...	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	No call.
6000	New Birch Tor & Vyffter Cons.	1	0	0	2	...	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	July, 1859
4817	New East Russell, Tavistock,	1	0	0	3	...	3	3	1	0	0	0	1	1	July, 1849
20000	Newton Mining Company [L.]	0	2	0	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Sept., 1859
6000	New Treleigh Cons., Redruth	0	1	0	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Oct., 1859
1024	New Wheat, Frances, Illogan	0	1	0	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Nov., 1859
400	New Wh. Seton (cop.), Camb.	4	0	0	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	No call.
Shares.											Pcid. Nom. Pm. Bus. done.				
350	Atlantic Telegraph [L.]	1000	0	0	230	...	230	230	180	0	0	0	0	0	Aug., 1859
20000	Australian Agricultural	1000	0	0	31	...	31	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	Oct., 1859
50000	Australian Royal Mail	1000	0	0	34	...	34	34	34	0	0	0	0	0	May, 1859
8000	Zoal Manor (cop.), [L. 30s.]	1	2	0	1	...	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	Dec., 1858

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ARREAR.

NON-DIVIDED FOREIGN MIN.

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.									
Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom. Pr.	Bus. done.	Last Call.	17	18	19	20
20000 Aeadian Charcoal Iron, Nova Scotia [L.]	8 10 0 .. 6	..	..	..	Nov. 1858	17	18	19	20
20000 Australian (copper), South Australia [S. E.]	7 7 6 ..	..	..	..	Sept. 1858	10	11	12	13
75000 Bon Accord, South Australia (copper) [L. E.] [S. E.]	0 15 0 ..	..	..	..	April, 1859	10	11	12	13
19000 Brazilian Land and Mining [L.] [S. E.]	5 0 0 ..	..	..	..	Febly paid.	1	2	3	4
90000 Central American (silver), [L.] [2000 £s pd., 4900 £s]	3 0 0 ..	..	..	..	Febly paid.	2	3	4	5
170000 Central Italian (copper), [L.] [17000 £s pd., 22 paid]	0 6 0 ..	..	..	..	Jan. 1859	3	4	5	6
60000 Clarendon Cossals (copper), Jamaica [S. E.]	0 15 0 ..	..	..	..	May, 1859	4	5	6	7
500000 Coloma Mining Company (lead), Electoral Prussia	1 4 0 ..	..	..	..	June, 1858	5	6	7	8
10000 Copiapo Smelting [L.] Chile	10 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	8	9	10	11
75000 Dux Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.] [S. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	9	10	11	12
20000 Ellerslie and Bardowie, Jamaica	0 18 0 ..	..	..	..	..	10	11	12	13
8000 Eng. and Canadian Mining Co., Lim. [4000 £s pd., 4900 £s]	3 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	11	12	13	14
25000 Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.] [S. E.]	2 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	12	13	14	15
80000 Great Northern (cop.), South Australia [L. E.]	0 10 0 ..	..	..	..	..	13	14	15	16
44000 Hope Silver-Lead and Copper Mining Comp. [L.] Jamaica	2 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	14	15	16	17
75000 Huachuca Copper Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	25 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	15	16	17	18
80000 New Granada (gold), South America [S. E.]	0 10 0 ..	..	..	..	..	16	17	18	19
100000 New Grand Duchy of Baden (silver-lead), near Freiburg	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	17	18	19	20
60000 North British Copper of South Australia [L. E.] [S. E.]	6 15 0 ..	..	..	..	..	18	19	20	21
80000 Northern Australian Mining Company [L. E.]	0 10 0 ..	..	..	..	..	19	20	21	22
150000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	0 10 0 ..	..	..	..	..	20	21	22	23
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	2 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	21	22	23	24
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	22	23	24	25
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	23	24	25	26
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	24	25	26	27
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	25	26	27	28
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	26	27	28	29
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	27	28	29	30
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	28	29	30	31
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	29	30	31	32
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	30	31	32	33
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	31	32	33	34
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	32	33	34	35
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	33	34	35	36
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	34	35	36	37
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	35	36	37	38
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	36	37	38	39
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	37	38	39	40
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	38	39	40	41
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	39	40	41	42
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	40	41	42	43
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	41	42	43	44
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	42	43	44	45
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	43	44	45	46
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	44	45	46	47
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	45	46	47	48
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	46	47	48	49
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	47	48	49	50
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	48	49	50	51
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	49	50	51	52
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	50	51	52	53
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	51	52	53	54
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	52	53	54	55
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	53	54	55	56
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	54	55	56	57
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	55	56	57	58
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	56	57	58	59
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	57	58	59	60
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	58	59	60	61
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	59	60	61	62
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	60	61	62	63
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	61	62	63	64
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	62	63	64	65
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	63	64	65	66
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	64	65	66	67
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	65	66	67	68
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	66	67	68	69
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	67	68	69	70
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	68	69	70	71
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	69	70	71	72
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	70	71	72	73
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	71	72	73	74
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	72	73	74	75
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	73	74	75	76
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	74	75	76	77
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	75	76	77	78
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	76	77	78	79
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	77	78	79	80
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	78	79	80	81
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	79	80	81	82
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	80	81	82	83
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	81	82	83	84
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	82	83	84	85
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	83	84	85	86
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	84	85	86	87
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	85	86	87	88
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	86	87	88	89
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	87	88	89	90
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	88	89	90	91
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	89	90	91	92
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	90	91	92	93
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	91	92	93	94
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	92	93	94	95
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	93	94	95	96
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	94	95	96	97
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	95	96	97	98
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	96	97	98	99
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	97	98	99	100
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	98	99	100	101
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	99	100	101	102
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	100	101	102	103
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	101	102	103	104
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	102	103	104	105
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	103	104	105	106
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	104	105	106	107
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	105	106	107	108
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	106	107	108	109
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	107	108	109	110
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	108	109	110	111
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	109	110	111	112
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	110	111	112	113
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	111	112	113	114
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	112	113	114	115
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	113	114	115	116
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	114	115	116	117
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	115	116	117	118
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	116	117	118	119
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	117	118	119	120
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	118	119	120	121
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	119	120	121	122
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	120	121	122	123
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	121	122	123	124
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	122	123	124	125
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	123	124	125	126
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	124	125	126	127
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	125	126	127	128
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	126	127	128	129
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	127	128	129	130
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	128	129	130	131
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	129	130	131	132
250000 North Europe Mining Company, Spain [L. E.]	1 0 0 ..	..	..	..	..	130	131	132	133
250000 North Europe Mining									

* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. To shareholders, as well as those officially connected with the mines, we appeal for information. Remittances from miners, labourers, miners' wives, &c., are invited.